FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALBANIAN DAILY DENOUNCES 'IMPERIALIST PLOTS' AGAINST MBFR

AU181215 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Mar 80 p 4 AU

[Text] Tirana, 16 March--The American imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists and the other imperialist powers of the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Pact are continuing their negotiations in Vienna on so-called troop and weapons reduction in central Europe. The participants at the current 23lst session are merely spinning phrases. In an attempt to gain superiority in troops and weapons the two imperialist superpowers keep accusing each other of upsetting the "balance." However, their accusations and counter-accusations are synchronized and serve their imperialist intentions and other aggressions against countries and peoples.

While ceaselessly voicing its so-called desire for peace, American imperialism has publicly stated that it will increase its military budget by another 5 percent. In fact, Europe is being increasingly burdened with American and Soviet weapons. The implementation of the American decision to deploy 600 strategic missiles in NATO member countries is already underway. Likewise, the Soviet social-imperialists are also adding the SS-20 missiles to the war arsenals of their military bloc, and so on. Meanwhile, under the direction of American and Soviet generals, both military blocs are, each for its own account, continually increasing their military preparations. Many ground, naval and air force units continue holding maneuvers, openly demonstrating the imperialist intentions of the two superpowers to never give up their arms control over Europe.

The endless negotiations which are going on in Vienna and elsewhere, should also be viewed in the light of the pursuit of that unrestricted arms race. They are an integral part of the great counterrevolutionary plot of the two imperialist superpowers to deceive the peoples, relax their vigilance and thus create suitable conditions to strengthen their diktat in this area.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON WESTERN STANDPOINT

LD171540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Unidentified correspondent interview with Ambassador Dr Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Vienna MBFR talks; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The talks in Vienna on the reduction of the number of armed forces and arms in central Europe have, for more than 6 years, been part of the effort to bring about military relaxation in Europe. The talks have lately been labeled as stagnating. Comrade Ambassador, what are the reasons for this state of affairs?

[Answer] I agree with you that one can characterize these talks in the given period as stagnating and this above all because the West has failed to reply during the past 2 years to the proposals put forward by the socialist countries in 1978.

[Question] At the close of the 19th round, which ended before Christmas, the Western countries put forward a set of proposals which fail to pay due regard to the principle of equal advantages and equal security for both sides. They are apparently also characterized by the overall approach of the Western countries to the problem of disarmament.

[Answer] Yes, it is true that the Western countries (?are carrying out) a revision of their existing standpoints.

One could even say that they have retreated from the principles already agreed upon by the delegations of the socialist and capitalist countries. They, however, term their proposal as a simplified version of the West's stance. Where has it been simplified? The simplification lies in the fact that the biggest component of the armed forces of the West has been excluded from any reduction. The West proposes that only the Soviet Union and the United States carry out cuts; but of course, the troops of the Soviet Union form 55 percent of the entire component of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact (?in this area), while on the other hand the troops of the United States form a relatively small percentage. The most distinct component [word indistinct] are the troops of the German Federal Republic. The new simplified version of the West's proposal presupposes that although the first stage of the reduction will be carried out, only afterwards will there be more talks about a further reduction as a part of the second stage, which means that practically the most important component of the West has been made questionable from the viewpoint of the reduction in general. This in itself naturally leads us to assert that the draft of the agreement is unilaterally advantageous to the West, that it does not take into account the question of security of the socialist countries. It damages them and thereby runs counter to the principles agreed in 1973.

[Question] This is, therefore, also the stance of the socialist countries. What are the further proposals of the socialist countries?

[Answer] The socialist countries (?are plainly) not satisfied with the situation because it is necessary to be actively engaged in all areas to seek common ground. In the present situation, when the West in essence quit [word indistinct] debate, we, on the contrary, are simply proposing a discussion, to renew figures for 1 January 1980, since there have been considerable changes in the armed forces since 1976. Since the beginning of the talks in Vienna the Soviet Union has not increased its armed forces and arms by a single soldier or tank. A similar situation applies in the case of other socialist countries. It is also known, even from official figures, that the United States has increased the number of its troops in Europe by 26,000 men. At the very time when the Soviet Union is reducing the numerical strength of its troops in this part of the world, the United States has been increasing it markedly.

[Question] On the other hand it has been simultaneously increasing its arms.

[Answer] At the present time its plans are well known. On the one hand is the 15-year-plan for the modernization of military hardware in Europe and as is also known, effort is being made to replace existing nuclear weapon carriers by more up-to-date ones able to reach a considerable distance into the Soviet Union.

[Question] At the conclusion of our interview let us pose a question which is of interest to the majority of people. The 20th round (?will take place) under the influence of the militaristic Carter's doctrine. Have these talks any hope of succeeding?

[Answer] The talks on military relaxation in central Europe are unique. Never until now have representatives of the most powerful military blocs in the world sat facing each other possessing--in the areas of which we have been talking--enormous means and having considerable mobilized manpower, roughly 2 million people in military uniforms. This is why it is necessary to maintain the spirit which led to the Vienna talks. If the other side is not prepared at the moment to come forward with positive program, then it is necessary to state this fact. From our viewpoint the socialist countries will endeavor, as always, to patiently explain the principles on which we think this setup in Europe could be strengthened, because no one will resolve European problems for us.

CPCZ DAILY DENOUNCES WEST'S 'INSIDIOUS ONSLAUGHT' AGAINST DETENTE

AU191126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Future Belongs to Peace"]

[Text] In the year when the whole of peace-loving mankind is recalling the fifth anniversary of CSCE, the year in which the states that signed the Final Act are to meet in Madrid, the reactionary circles in imperialist countries have chosen to put the brakes on the process of international detente and disrupt the hopeful peace work of the seventies. The seventies will go down in history as a period that can be most justly called the decade of international detente. It was a period when the situation in Europe substantially changed and when the peace relations between states with differing social systems were consolidated on firm treaty foundations. But the seventies were also a phase in which the forces of progress registered significant results on other continents, too. More countries of the developing world took the path of socialist orientation; neocolonialism suffered serious defeats; and the imperialist aggression in Southeast Asia shamefully crashed.

And in this very situation, confronted with the deepening crisis of the capitalist world as a whole, the imperialist U.S. circles have given the sign for a dangerous, frontal attack on peace and detente. The strategy of this insidious onslaught against the most valuable commodity of mankind today was formulated by President Carter in his State of the Union address. Again, just as has happened in U.S. history time and again, instead of the political realism which to a greater or lesser extent characterized the preceding American governments, Carter proclaimed a policy of acting from a position of strength. The American hegemonist interests, which fundamentally contradict the interests and wishes of peace-loving and progressive mankind, have been raised to the basic criterion of American foreign policy. If, however, the policy of acting from a position of force was once unsuccessful in the fifties, when imperialism had military supremacy over the socialist world and when the correlation of political and economic potentials of socialism and capitalism on a world-wide scale presented a completely different picture, then it is quite conclusive that today the present, slightly dusted-off version of this policy is also doomed to an inglorious end.

Contrary to mankind's wishes, and also contrary to the wishes of peace-loving and progressive America, President Carter is directing U.S. policy along a dangerous path. He has given the green light to a dangerous round of armament. This is a foolish endeavor, doomed to fail; it is pursuing the chimera of military supremacy. The Warsaw Pact states will not permit imperialism to acquire unilateral military supremacy. Their national economies and science will provide their armed forces with all that is necessary for reliably insuring the people's peaceful work and their peaceful future. In the so-called Carter doctrine, American imperialism is shamelessly calling whole areas of the world spheres of American interests. According to statements made by American politicians, the U.S. borders reach "in a large arch from northern Norway over Japan up to the Aleutians." Such a policy of demarcating spheres of influence can be called only one thing: a policy of hegemonism, a policy of imperialism. Sovereign states neither want to be, nor will they be, figures on the chessboard of American imperialist interests; they want to decide on their fate alone, without external interference.

The imperialist circles have been preparing a frontal attack on detente for a long time: the so-called Afghan question, artifically submitted to various international forums; the economic discrimination against socialist countries; attempts at a boycott of the Olympic games; and the political and military coordination between the imperialist states and Beijing--all this has a common denominator: the convulsive endeavor to turn back the present world, which is taking the path of progress and peace, to the times of confrontation and cold war.

Undoubtedly such a situation would suit the U.S. ruling circles. It would enable them to suppress, through drastic measures, the social turmoil in their own country; to strengthen U.S. hegemony over American allies; and to suppress the voices of disagreement that are more and more strongly resounding in Western Europe, as well as among the allies in the NATO pact.

American imperialist interests are not quite identical with the interests of ruling circles in a number of West European countries; and they are in complete contradiction to the interests of ordinary people, who want detente to continue and who want peace to become not only firmer, but also more lasting, so that future generations do not repeat the tragic fate of the lives of the generations preceding them.

The main obstacle to the dangerous imperialist plans is the Soviet Union and its enormous authority, which is has won by fighting consistently and untiringly for peace. Because of this, and exactly because of this, the accompanying phenomenon in imperialism's frontal onslaught against progress and detente is also the wave of anti-Sovietism fanned out both by the American ruling circles and by the anticommunist centers serving them. It is not the first time in history that this has happened. On the contrary: As historical experience shows us, every insidious imperialist attack on peace is always accompanied by anti-Soviet attacks and by the endeavor to weaken the unity of socialist countries. Imperialism's tactics are particularly sophisticated. For instance, at present it is trying to produce the impression that the policy of economic and political discrimination applied by the U.S. Government against the USSR does not concern other socialist countries. These tactics are transparent and are aimed at weakening the cohesion of the socialist community and of all forces fighting for socialism and peace. The truth, however, will always remain the truth: Every attack on the Soviet Union is an attack on world socialism, progress and peace; an attack on a single socialist country is an attack on the entire community.

We in Czechoslovakia realize this very well. In the past we have always stood at the side of the Soviet Union, one of our most loyal friends; we are standing at its side today; and we will always stand at its side in the future. Today we realize more than ever the significance and the binding nature of the idea expressed years ago by Klement Gottwald, unforgettable leader of the Czechoslovak people, who said: "With the Soviet Union forever, and never otherwise." We are following and we will consistently follow this idea also in the future, both in our domestic and in our foreign policy which is an inseparable part of the common and coordinated policy of the socialist community.

President Carter's administration would like the death bell to toll for detente. But the idea of peaceful coexistence has already become deeply rooted in the people's minds. In this present difficult trial the web of peace relations has proved to be far stronger than Washington had thought. Not socialism and peace, but imperialism and confrontation are emerging weakened from the present test of forces. Those people who are to blame for the present aggravation of international relations are now being put in mankind's pillory--Carter and his ruling circle.

The socialist countries are firmly and unwaveringly taking the path on which they are supported by all peace-loving people throughout the world--the path of further detente. They are resolved to continue along this path regardless of the effort this takes, because we are deeply convinced that the future belongs not to confrontations and conflicts, but to detente, cooperation and peace.

COMMENTARIES, REPORTS HAIL ZHIVKOV TRIPS TO LIBYA, MALTA

AU170947 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

["Consistent Love of Peace"--BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)--The national dailies assess highly the visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to Libya and Malta. RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes that both visits proceeded under the sign of consistent love for peace in the Bulgarian socialist foreign policy. The organ of the CC of the BCP emphasizes in the leading article that in the present political situation, when imperialism and reaction are trying to push mankind towards tension and suspicion, the unity of action of all peace forces is of exceptional importance. In this light is assessed the will for understanding and expansion of cooperation manifested in Tripoli and Valletta.

The commentaries point out that during Mr Todor Zhivkov's talks in Libya and Malta Bulgaria's principled position as a reliable and loyal partner to all states which are for peace, cooperation and detente, was reaffirmed.

The news analysts lay emphasis on the good possibilities for Bulgaria's economic cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries, which found expression in the documents signed during Mr Zhivkov's visits.

The OTECHESTVEN FRONT stresses that the Bulgarian leader expressed the invariable foreign political course of the socialist countries. This position was greeted in Tripoli and met with understanding in Valletta. The commentaries give prominence to the situation in Europe, in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean. Stressed is that Bulgaria, Libya and Malta declared themselves in favour of the strict observance of the Helsinki Final Act and underlined their determination to make efforts aimed at rendering irreversibility to detente, at curbing the arms race and at liquidating tension in different points of the world.

TODOROV GREETS MUGABE, DECLARES READINESS TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS

AU171909 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and the Government of Bulgaria wired congratulations to Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister, for his appointment as the first prime minister of free and independent Zimbabwe.

The forming of the Patriotic Front government is a great victory and significant historical stage in the years-long struggle of the heroic people of Zimbabwe for freedom and national independence, the message reads in part. It conveys best wishes for further successes in the struggle for developing the national economy and culture and in building Zimbabwe's new life.

Adhering to the principle of developing cooperation with all countries on the reciprocal basis, Bulgaria's Government expresses its readiness to establish diplomatic relations at embassy levels with Zimbabwe.

In conclusion the conviction is expressed that the relations of friendship and solidarity established between our two peoples during the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people will continue to develop and consolidate in the future in the interest of the two countries, of peace and social progress in the world.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Mladenov Dinner Toast

AU201106 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday hosted an official dinner at the Lozenets residence in honor of Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland.

The dinner was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stoyan Zhulev, minister of light industry; Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and timber industry, as well as by deputy ministers and by high-ranking officials of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The officials accompanying Paavo Vayrynen, as well as the two countries' ambassadors--Khristo Santov and Esko Kalervo Vaartela--were among those present at the dinner.

The two ministers of foreign affairs proposed toasts during the official dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Describing the cordial feelings of the Bulgarian people for friendly Finland and its industrious and peace-loving people, Minister Petur Mladenov stressed that the relations between the two countries are constantly developing at an accelerated rate of speed and involve various sectors of life.

Petur Mladenov emphasized, at the same time, that there are still many unutilized opportunities for cooperation, in particular, as regards the economic sector. This calls for new, more up-to-date forms of cooperation and for a bold introduction of production sharing between the two countries or for the implementation of joint projects. These opportunities also demand even more perseverence in intensifying our economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation for which there are real prerequisites. Such an approach and such actions are in accordance with both our peoples' interests.

I am glad to stress the fact that, as regards the basic international problems, our countries' stands are either identical or similar, the Bulgarian diplomatic leader noted. This fact represents an important prerequisite for even more active cooperation between our two countries on the international scene as well. I think that you will agree with me that there is no other sensible alternative to the policy of detente, that the struggle for the intensification and expansion of the process of detente, which involved Europe throughout the seventies, must continue. This process of detente can and must become irrevocable. This is the demand of our epoch.

Stressing the hopelessness of the policy of acting from a position of strength and of "cold war", Minister Petur Mladenov stated that such a policy can only temporarily interrupt the process of detente and is incapable of stopping the inexorable progress of history. Although the recent actions of the reactionary forces undermine the negotiations on complementing the policy of political detente by detente in the military sector, we are convinced that these negotiations are possible if the decisions leading to a new armaments race and to a great exacerbation of the world situation are revoked.

[Sofia BTA in English at 0840 GMT on 18 March also carries a report on the dinner which notes that Mladenov said the following at this point: "The world is now facing sustained attempts at being reversed to the years of cold war and confrontation. The NATO decisions for annual increases in the military budgets of its member-countries, for the manufacture and the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe, the decisions of the United States for the setting up of the military presence in the Indian Ocean, testify to imperialism's overt aspirations for world domination."]

As Comrade Petur Mladenov pointed out: The foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic is entirely directed at establishing an atmosphere of good neighborliness, understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation with all peoples and countries. The fact that Bulgaria represents a stabilizing factor of peace in the Balkans confirms the consistency of our foreign policy.

Our relations with Finland are also an eloquent example of our principled policy. They are relations that may serve as an example of relations between countries with different social systems, Minister Mladenov pointed out.

Having expressed the deep conviction that mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Finland will continue to develop in the spirit of Helsinki and that this will represent the most valuable contribution of both countries to the consolidation of universal peace, Petur Mladenov proposed a toast to the prosperity of the friendly people of Finland as well as to peace and cooperation among the peoples of Europe and the world.

Vayrynen Dinner Speech

AU181106 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Report on speech by Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister, at a dinner in his honor in Sofia on 17 March]

[Excerpt] Sofia, March 18 (BTA)--"In her capacity as a state conducting a policy of neutrality, Finland stands for balanced development of international relations, especially between the great powers and for the easing of tension" the Finnish foreign minister, Mr Paavo Vayrynen, said in his turn.

Speaking about the recently deteriorated international situation, Minister Vayrynen pointed to the significance of detente and the guarding of its achievements in Europe. He expressed the conviction of Finland that the continuation of the policy of detente initiated by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation and the respect for the principles laid down in the Final Act of Helsinki constituted a solid foundation of security in Europe.

"In our view the efforts at limitation of armaments in Europe should continue and should become more effective, being as they are, in close connection with detente and in the interests of all the states concerned. The arms race is undermining detente, which in perspective stands a guarantee for the security of European states, Mr Vayrynen pointed out.

Dwelling on the relations between Bulgaria and Finland, the guest said they were traditionally favourable.

"Last year our courtries beat the former records in bilateral trade and as the statistics has it, trade between Bulgaria and Finland has risen at rates faster than the overall foreign trade of Finland" he said.

Mr Vayrynen noted also the favourable development of cultural ties and tourism between Bulgaria and Finland.

Departure After Visit

AU201052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Paavo Vayrynen, Finland's minister of foreign affairs, who had paid an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has left the country.

At Varna airport he was seen off by Comrade Petur Mladenov, leaders of Varna Okrug and by the ambassadors of the two countries--Khristo Santov and Esko Kalervo Vaartela.

CONTROL ORGANS URGE MORE FUEL, ENERGY CONSERVATION

AU201935 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Article by Eng Ivan Markov, chief controller of the Committee for State and People's Control: "Behind the Savings--Considerable Overexpenditures--Results of a Mass Investigation of the State and People's Control Committee"]

[Text] Energy resources are in short supply all over the world. This circumstance demands that strict conservation be introduced. The fact that our country receives a considerable part of its energy needs through imports from other countries under conditions of steadily increasing prices on international markets makes it necessary to implement the strictest conservation of fuel and electrical power. The efficient implementation of this task determines to a great extent the future rate of our economic development. The Council of Ministers adopted a number of documents in recent years that apportion and direct a relative reduction in energy expenditures per production unit in all branches of our national economic sector. The organs of the national control system contribute to the struggle for conservation by a permanent systematic control over the implementation of the government's decisions. The results of these control activities are reviewed periodically and the necessary operational measures are applied in order to eliminate shortcomings.

In November and December 1979 mass investigations were carried out in connection with fuel and electrical power expenditures; all organs of the national control system involved in these problems participated in the investigations. Under the leadership of the State and People's Control Committee, several thousand people participated in the investigations on a voluntary basis. Over 350 enterprises were investigated--among them the greatest energy consumers. As early as during the investigation the necessary measures were adopted by the managements of these enterprises.

What were the main results of this investigation?

All consumers have reduced their liquid fuel expenditures to a minimum on a planned and organized basis. As a result of the measures applied in 1979, additional savings were achieved of 6,500 tons of gasoline, 41,900 tons of diesel fuel, 5,817 tons of heating oil, 163,787 tons of mazut, 821 tons of mineral oils and others. Nearly all economic organizations, on the whole, are reporting savings.

The facts and data established by the investigation, however, convincingly lead to one essential result--namely that no change for the better has occurred in the people's mentality as regards utilizing all existing reserves. Considerable organizational shortcomings in the reorganization of the fuel base have not been overcome. The savings achieved in fuel and electrical power expenditures are considerably below the possible level. The actual expenditures exceed those really necessary and are by no means adequate for the requirements of the economic approach. In this respect, the scientific-technical measures are being underrated by the economic managers of many enterprises. Thus, considerable overexpenditures occurring in individual enterprises or departments are concealed behind the general statistics on fuel and electrical power savings.

I would like to list the most typical and common shortcomings existing everywhere, the elimination of which might produce great savings.

There are still a number of economic managers that have failed to establish a link between the struggle for real fuel and electrical power savings with the economic accountability of the enterprises. The old approach is still being followed; that is, to provide certain reserves in the plan in order to facilitate plan fulfillment and to consider the planned surpluses as savings. The following facts prove this contention:

--A great number of enterprises are still setting up annual norms for the expenditure of liquid fuels and electrical power that not only exceed the real needs but also exceed the expenditure norms achieved during the previous year. Thus, for example, in 1978 the Kristal glass factory in Pernik achieved electrical power savings of 40 kilowatt-hours per ton of glass jars produced. For 1979 the same expenditure norm was established. During 10 months of 1979, savings worth 38 kilowatt-hours per ton of production were accounted for. Artificially increased expenditure norms for black mazut have been adopted in the Kitka plant in Novi Pazar that produces jars, in the Kaspichan plant that produces ceramic bathrooms fixtures, and in other enterprises.

The same shortcoming has been committed by the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials in setting the norms for fuel expenditures in the production of tiles, bricks and stoneware pipes; by the Pleven oil-chemical combine and the Ellprom factory in Troyan, in setting the expenditure norms for automobile gasoline; and by other enterprises.

--The majority of the enterprises have not distributed the minimum fuel and energy expenditure norms among the workshops, sections and brigades.

--The conservation measures set up in many enterprises are of a formalistic character. They are not being implemented because their expected effects have not been explained.

--Certain permanent shortcomings that for many years have caused overexpenditures of fuel have not been eliminated. For example, almost everywhere the condenser equipment is out of order; isolation equipment for heating fixtures is damaged causing the condensed water to fail to return; pipes leak and so forth. Measuring instruments for liquid fuel and for the level of condensed water are in short supply. The same applies to tachometers and batteries for improving the cosinus phi [cosinus fi] index, and other such instruments.

The effective exploitation of certain production capacities is not being insured. Work accidents and damage to production are allowed to occur, substandard goods are being produced, and so forth. As a result of all that, the plan is not being fulfilled and unproductive energy expenditures are allowed to occur.

Why is this so? In the first place, labor remuneration in certain enterprises has not yet been fully coordinated with the economic results of work. New party and government documents are creating all prerequisites for obtaining higher remunerations only if higher revenues are achieved, which means that material expenditures in production should be reduced.

The control organs are waging a particularly difficult struggle against unscrupulous economic managers by, among other things, holding them strictly responsible. However, sanctions are not the only means of exerting control, and, even less, a goal in themselves. Above all, it is necessary for every economic leader, worker and citizen to become deeply aware that the struggle for saving every drop of fuel and every kilowatt-hour of electrical power is an objective necessity of life. We must establish public intolerance against any forms of waste.

In order to achieve an all-around accomplishment of the economic approach it is necessary to gradually develop a scientifically founded norm basis. This basis should be the criterion for evaluating results. We must create prerequisites for eliminating subjectivism in setting expenditure norms, as well as in the limit [limitite] and planning indexes. The struggle for conserving fuel and electrical power must be waged on a well-organized planning basis.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS ATTEND TRADE UNION PLENUM IN SOFIA

AU201058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] An extended plenum of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions has begun in Sofia. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov and Todor Bozhinov were among those attending the plenum. The plenum is discussing the tasks of the Bulgarian trade unions connected with the introduction of the economic approach and with the new economic mechanism.

Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and BCP Central Committee secretary, read a report.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BRITISH--Sofia, March 20 (BTA)--A protocol on the work of the 8th session of the Bulgaro-British commission on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation was signed here today. The document provides for expansion of Bulgaro-British cooperation in electronics and electrical engineering, power generation, chemistry, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, mineral resources, etc. Particular attention was paid to the questions related with the industrial joint production of the two states and the joint appearance on markets in third countries. Bilateral trade is expected to grow considerably in the coming years. Mr Atanas Ginev, first deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, signed the protocol on the Bulgarian side, and on the British it was signed by Mr Gavin Dick, assistant state secretary for trade. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU]

AMBASSADOR'S MEETING WITH BANI-SADR--Tehran, 18 March (BTA)--Veliko Enchev Velikov, Bulgarian ambassador to Iran, yesterday presented his credentials to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The president and the Bulgarian ambassador had talks on the cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 80 p 8 AU]

RUDE PRAVO WELCOMES AUSTRIA'S RECOGNITION OF PLO

AU201320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "A Note": "Palestinian Prestige"]

[Text] It has not passed unnoticed in international politics that last week Austria, as the first nonsocialist country in Europe, recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and granted its representative at the UNIDO in Vienna the status of an officially accredited representative. A PLO spokesman in Beirut called this fact a breakthrough.

This development is gratifying to everyone who regards the full recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine as one of the key prerequisites for an overall and lasting peaceful settlement in the Middle East. For years the socialist countries, including the CSSR, have shown solidarity with the Palestinians' struggle, granting it all-round support and developing richer contacts with the PLO, which they recognize as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians. They regard the Palestinians' right to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state of their own, as a matter of course.

The seventies have signified for the Palestinians very substantial progress in asserting their legitimate rights. The reinforced political efforts and the courageous struggle waged by the PLO have enlisted for the just Palestinian cause an ever broader response, international recognition and prestige. That has been clearly manifested in the adoption of significant resolutions in the UN recognizing the representative nature of the PLO and the inalienable rights of the Palestinians.

Israel's attempts to eliminate the Palestinian problem or at least to denigrate the PLO by all possible means and thus to prevent its being widely internationally recognized have thus suffered, once and for all, absolute failure. The world has increasingly come to understand--no matter what the motives for the shift in thinking of one state or another may be--that by means of its slanderous attacks on the PLO, Israel is covering its own conduct, which is at variance with international law, and the fact that it has not been authorized by anyone to dictate to the Palestinians the way in which they may organize their future life, particularly since the criminal wrongdoings inflicted by Israel on the Palestinians still wait to be remedied.

Even in this respect life is thus taking its inevitable course. As was demonstrated by the realistic statements of the French President Giscard d'Estaing during his recent trip through several Arab countries, the PLO prestige is growing. The Middle East can not live to see a peaceful settlement without the PLO--let alone against the PLO.

PLANNED ADDITION OF GREECE, TURKEY TO EEC ASSESSED

AU201425 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Jozef Janto article: "Greece About To Be Accepted as 10th EEC Member; Entry Into the Arena; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] ON 1 JANUARY 1981 GREECE WILL BECOME A FULL-FLEDGED EEC MEMBER. THE EVENT WILL BE SIGNIFICANT (AND, LET US ADD, ALSO UNPLEASANT) NOT ONLY FOR THAT SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY, BUT ALSO FOR THE ENTIRE WESTERN EUROPEAN COMMUNITY. [paragraph continues]

HOWEVER, FOR THE TIME BEING THE EEC HAS FAR GREATER WORRIES: BRITAIN'S RELUCTANCE TO PAY ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE JOINT KITTY; THE FIXING OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES FOR THE NEW PERIOD; INFLATION; THE STAGNATION OF PRODUCTION; GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT, AND SO FORTH.

These are the main problems occupying the technocrats, economists and politicians in the EEC's Brussels headquarters--even though the expansion of the nine-member organization to ten will undoubtedly only increase the difficulties mentioned above.

Greece had applied for association with the EEC as far back as the end of the fifties. At that time the six EEC members and the United States expected this association--carried out in 1962--to produce a political and economic consolidation of NATO's southeastern flank. Those plans seemed yet more realistic when, one year later, Turkey also became associated with the EEC.

The association treaty presumed that Greece would become a fully qualified member of the Western European community 22 years later, that is, in 1984. However, after the elimination of the military dictatorship in Greece 6 years ago (1974), the people in Brussels strove to politically secure for themselves the new bourgeois-democratic government, and thus they "benignly" consented to let Greece apply for entry into the EEC. That took place in 1975. Nevertheless the negotiations lasted up to last year. Meanwhile Spain and Portugal had also applied for membership in the EEC.

ALTHOUGH THE COUNTRY LYING BETWEEN THE IONIAN AND AEGEAN SEAS WILL BECOME A FULLY QUALIFIED MEMBER OF THE FUTURE EEC "TEN" IN A FEW MONTHS TIME, THE SO-CALLED TEMPORARY MEASURES WILL LAST 5-7 YEARS AND A COMPLETE CUSTOMS UNION BETWEEN GREECE AND THE PRESENT NINE MEMBERS WILL MATERIALIZE ONLY AS OF 1 JANUARY 1986--THAT IS, 5 YEARS AFTER ITS ENTRY INTO THE EEC.

However, the progressive forces in Greece are pointing out that, after its incorporation into the Common Market, the country will only become a more accessible morsel for West European, and particularly West German, monopolies. And because with in the EEC framework the idea of cooperation is merely stated on paper while in reality the EEC is ruled by a tough rivalry in which victory goes to the strongest, Greece will find it difficult to assert itself in this battle.

GREECE'S ENTRY INTO THE EEC IS FEARED MOST BY THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN ITALY AND FRANCE, THOUSANDS OF WHOM HAVE TO ABANDON THEIR LAND EVERY YEAR AS IT IS, AND SHELTER IN PLACES WHERE THEY USUALLY ONLY MULTIPLY THE RANKS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Yet another factor is also causing problems for Brussels, a factor not directly emanating from Greece: That is, together with Greece, Turkey is also demanding admittance to the EEC--and by the end of this year too. In normal circumstances the Turkish demand would be considered inappropriate, to say the least, or a joke, they say in Brussels, because Turkey, with its backward economy, allegedly does not meet even the most basic requirements for admission to the community, but the EEC representatives--with an expression of greatest skepticism and pessimism--nevertheless had to start negotiating with Turkey. The reason? NATO's southern wing has disintegrated. The CENTO Pact ceased to exist long ago and has been officially dismantled. For that reason world imperialism must now create a new aggressive grouping so as to insure its plans in the area, and Turkey is meant to become one of the main strongholds in that grouping. That is why--even if nobody is seriously counting on its being admitted to the EEC--at least the Turkish application is being treated "seriously."

THUS THE "CASE" OF GREECE, BUT ALSO OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, AND ESPECIALLY THAT OF TURKEY, SHOW THAT THE REPRESENTATIVES IN BRUSSELS (WHICH IS NOT ONLY THE SEAT OF THE EEC, BUT ALSO NATO) ARE NOT SO MUCH CONCERNED ABOUT ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE MORE BACKWARD STATES IN THE SOUTH, AS ABOUT ACHIEVING MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL AIMS. And in this way the bourgeoisie of these countries is throwing the national economy into the three-fold gullet of monopolist imperialism--the economic, political and military, all at the same time.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

LD202044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee today received a Soviet Komsomol delegation led by Dmitriy Filipov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. The delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the socialist youth union Central Committee. The friendly discussion touched in particular on questions of further development of cooperation between the Soviet Komsomol and the socialist youth union for increasing participation by young people in scientific and technological development.

KAPEK PRESENTS STATE HONOR TO CPCZ'S RYCHECKY

LD202340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee, today presented the Order of the Republic to Rudolf Rychecky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and general director of the CKD-Prague production economic unit. The Order of the Republic was awarded to him by the president of the republic on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Comrade Antonin Kapek thanked Comrade Rudolf Rychecky for his work so far and paid special tribute to his contribution to socialist integration and coordination in the framework of CEMA countries, primarily with the USSR, which has placed the enterprises of the CKD-Prague production economic unit in the forefront of the Czechoslovak economy.

CPCZ GREETS PCI'S LONGO ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

AU181254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to PCI Chairman L. Longo on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

STROUGAL'S 15 MARCH SPEECH TO ECONOMIC AKTIV REPORTED

LD171706 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] RUDE PRAVO has published a report on the speech delivered by Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, at the recent statewide aktiv on improving the system of planned management.

Comrade Strougal stressed that planning, programming and purposefulness are the most important prerequisites for the achievement of the final goal--the building of a communist society. Practice, however, convinces us that there is still a considerable gap between recognition of the primary importance of management and the corresponding application of it. Not only do we have many untapped reserves in the utilization of science but sometimes we do not even pay due regard to the elementary requirements of present-day organization and the way the economy is managed. For this reason we must strive with even greater urgency and consistency to achieve further progress in this area. An important step toward this goal is the prepared changes in the system of planned management of the national economy, approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government.

Comrade Strougal appraised the development of our economy during the past 10 years. He said these years were in many respects a watershed and were the beginning of a qualitatively completely new, fundamentally different stage of the economic development compared with the previous quarter century.

We have markedly strengthened the industrial character of our country. We have started to carry out important structural changes, the most important of which we regard the program of nuclear powerplant construction and our participation in the manufacture of equipment for them. We have developed a petrochemical industry.

One of the most important operations within our national economy are changes in the fuel and energy basis. Since 1970 agricultural output has increased by 19 percent. Also increased was efficiency of our building industry, and not only in housing construction but also industrial construction.

During the aforementioned period we have been continuously increasing funds for the development of science and technology. Since 1970 we have been spending Kcs11 billion for this purpose and this year it will be in excess of Kcs19 billion.

With regard to living standards, Comrade Strougal said, in the seventies we achieved our highest growth. For this reason we can justly say that what we have achieved in the development of the country has no precedent in our history.

However, it should be clear to everyone that such a degree of growth is unrepeatable in the eighties and that the maintenance of today's high standard is conditioned by substantial growth in the effectiveness of the whole of our economy. The planned measures in the system of management are directed toward this objective.

The results of economic development are directly linked with the intensification of our participation in the international division of labor and the growth of our foreign trade. Specialization and coordination of production with the CEMA member-states, and above all with the Soviet Union, will have a decisive importance also in the future. The recent adoption of the long-term program for development of specialization and coordination of production between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, will significantly influence not only the dynamism and structure of mutual economic relations but also the long-term plans for development of our national economy after 1980.

If we compare the development of effectiveness and efficiency our economy with the CPCZ's intentions as set out by the 14th and 15th party congresses, and the development of other industrially advanced countries in this respect, a number of weaknesses emerge in the forefront of the production process.

As Comrade Strougal said, we under-utilize primary resources and make insufficient use of raw materials, energy, manpower and fixed assets. The issue therefore facing us is to insure, above all, that the system of management becomes an effective tool in the realization of economic and social development tasks; that it operates more actively than hitherto in applying the results of scientific and technological development; and that it stimulates our economy make use of advantages provided by the opportunities arising from socialist economic integration and the international division of labor in general. Last but not least, it should create better conditions for the creative activity of the working people.

It is therefore appropriate to stress once again that the principal reason for low overall effectiveness is, above all and chiefly, in the subjective factor--that is, in management as a whole.

With the outlined measures we aim to strengthen the role of the plan as the principal instrument for promoting effectiveness, proportionality and equilibrium in economic development. For these reasons we link the improvement in the quality of the plan with the change in the system of indices by which we shall assess the results of enterprises. Instead of a gross output, the basis will be one's own performance thus enabling a better assessment of the real contribution of each production collective to the total effort of the national economy.

The quality of the plan presupposes a thorough interlinkage between requirements and resources, output and results. As stressed by Comrade Strougal, we shall continue the effort to intensify the whole system of balances in order to create greater guarantees that the plan will be secured in all basic relations. This is why we are consolidating, by way of the complex of the measures adopted, a highly necessary principle: That the 5-year plan shall become the basis for planning, not merely at the central level but also in production-economic units and enterprises.

We are facing necessary changes in the wholesale prices of fuels, energy and certain raw materials. It will be necessary to compensate for these higher prices by reducing costs in the manufacturing branches. This will, naturally, compel enterprises to seek ways of raising the optimal utilization of fuels, energy, raw materials and other types of materials.

If, however, we are to achieve a radical turn in production effectiveness we must have maximum application of scientific and technological progress. This is the principal strategic content of the changes we are introducing, said Comrade Strougal.

The prime issue is to raise the technical level of our production and its material and technological basis. In this lies the new quality. In line with this there must also be changes in the system of management and requirements in the work of all links of the chain: research, production and use.

We must also, and above all, stimulate our export performance to the maximum and raise the effectiveness of foreign-trade operations.

A very important feature which percolates throughout the entire complex of measures is the strengthening of the direct link between the plan and financial autonomy [khozraschet]. The aim of these and other measures is to direct the attention of enterprises on the optimal utilization of current fixed assets and to insure that new investments are started only after all reserves have been exhausted.

Changes in the system of material incentives of both individuals and collectives are also envisaged.

To determine the amount of funds available for wages and salaries, receipts achieved, the production of goods and the like will no longer be decisive. The basis will be conditional on one's own performance and will not include material costs.

The key to mastering the tasks lies with the people, in improving the quality of work with cadres. As Comrade Strougal said, in the case of leading officials it is efficiency and a high degree of expertise which is coming into the forefront today, along with political maturity. Without such people one simply cannot imagine translating the improved system into practice.

It will be the task, particularly of communists, to intensify the mass political and ideological-educational work, to convincingly explain the principal intentions of the new measures.

We want to gradually create better conditions for further development of the whole of our socialist society. We want each family and each citizen of our state to live contentedly. We want to and must now strengthen the economic base for the benefit of future generations, stressed Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, at the recent statewide aktiv on improvement of the system of planned management.

REGIONAL AKTIV DISCUSSES NEW SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

AU201250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["VC"-signed report: "Central Bohemian Aktiv; On the Principles of Management"]

[Text] Kladno, 17 Mar--On Monday [17 March] more than 1,000 functionaries of party, economic, state and social organs and organizations of the central Bohemia region acquainted themselves in Kladno with the main principles of the perfected system of planned management. The aktiv, which was convened by the Central Bohemia Regional CPCZ Committee, was attended by Vaclav Hajek, leading secretary of the regional CPCZ committee.

Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the Planned Economic Management Committee, acquainted those present with the complex of measures aimed at perfecting the system of the planned management of the national economy after the year 1980, which is part of the preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In his speech he focused on clarifying those new elements and changes which require particular attention because of their key significance. Representatives of enterprises confirmed in the discussion that the experiences acquired in the 2 years of the implementation of the comprehensive experiment concerning effectiveness and quality control--whose elements are applied in the complex of measures for the national economy as a whole--have been predominantly positive.

In the afternoon Leopold Ler answered questions posed by participants in the all-regional aktiv.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 18 March also devotes its editorial to the new system of management to be applied as of the beginning of 1981. The editorial, entitled "Instrument Aimed at Raising Effectiveness and Quality," reviews the aims of the newly introduced measures and stresses the demands they place on the managerial workers, warning that "the complicated and exacting nature of the new rules must not lead anywhere to a reduction of requirements, to exceptions and to attempts to postpone the stricter evaluation of work.

[In particular, the editorial stresses the party organizations' responsibility for familiarizing all workers with the new principles and for enlisting them for their implementation. The paper also notes that--after the all-state aktiv of 11 March--similar aktivs will be taking place in the regions to acquaint party functionaries and managers with the new document.]

OPPOSITION TO SOVIET ECONOMIC METHODS IN CSSR REPORTED

AU201149 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Strategic Instruments for the Eighties"]

[Excerpts] In Comrade Strougal's 11 March speech to the economic aktiv in Prague published yesterday, specifics reveal not only our successes in society's development, in its economy and in the working people's standard of living--which in the past decade were demonstrably the greatest in our country's entire period of socialist construction--they also most frankly analyze and expose the causes of the gradually growing problems, that--if left unresolved--would make it impossible for us to maintain our present high standard of living.

A person that had acquainted himself with both documents on the perfection of the planned management system published in PRAVDA on 7 and 14 March 1980 will certainly agree that Comrade Strougal's speech was a systematic and specific presentation of these documents which provide guidance for immediate and most concrete acts. At the same time, it emphatically pointed out the pitfalls which must be necessarily encountered in implementing the complex of adopted measures, particularly because they will directly affect every citizen without exception. The fact is that the substance of our present-day development problems does not arise from external--and even less from internal--unfavorable objective development trends, but has its roots primarily in domestic, subjective causes. We do not want to talk about those mentioned in the report published yesterday. However, we cannot but recall certain other causes, against which we had more than once waged what were literally extensive campaigns on PRAVDA's pages, especially by publishing positive examples from the Soviet Union.

For example, we witnessed that, above all, construction workers and the overwhelming majority of foremen demanded the utilization of the Zlobin teamwork method of cost accounting as a comprehensive measure. The comrades in the management of this branch--beginning at the enterprise level and up to the highest levels--evidently searched more than once primarily for the "reasons" that the Zlobin khozraschet teamwork method should not be utilized in our construction industry, and if it were, then only in a truncated form, after cutting down the management responsibility for what is more important--even flow material-technical supply. It was not different, for example, with the utilization of experience gained in an experiment of Belorussian builders, which--in a complex of measures based on comprehensive cost accounting system--resolves such a cardinal problem as the finishing of turnkey projects within the planned deadlines, with highest quality and within the planned costs.

Or let us take the widely publicized experience of the Shchekino chemists and their system of the working people's long-term material incentives with a steady increase in labor productivity. Despite the fact that many enterprises, supported by district party committees, called for the utilization of the Shchekino chemists' experience, the ministries' reply was: The present wage regulations do not allow it.... [paragraph continues]

These and other imaginative innovations of the Soviet working people, which--after having been accepted--became a standard measure in the Soviet national economy, have been practically not used at all in our country, and not because of some objective reasons, but because their significance as instructions for use under our conditions has not been sufficiently recognized--in other words, subjective reasons stemming, among other things, from our being satisfied with following well-trodden paths, as Comrade Strougal said at the all-state aktiv.

The fact that the documents of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government on the perfection of the system of planned management state that precisely Soviet experience, adapted to our conditions, is the substance of the adopted measures, is not all symbolic.

As it was emphasized at the all-state aktiv: Not everybody will receive the measures that are being introduced with open arms; they will not suit all. But the interests of the economy's healthy development demand that matters and problems be resolved consistently, from the society's viewpoint and to its benefit. They must not get into the tangle of untenable compromises and concessions to backwardness and low productivity, proceeding from the "willingness" to accomodate all.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS END 2-DAY DEBATE

LD201850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the agriculture and food committees of both chambers of the Federal Assembly ended in Prague today.

The deputies heard information on the concept of housing policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Investment funds for housing construction will remain approximately the same as during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, but more will be spent than hitherto on the expanded provision of civil amenities and the modernization of older housing.

Regarding construction in rural areas, the deputies stressed the need to respect the customary housing traditions of the country population and to enable construction to proceed in larger-sized communities which are not necessarily the central points of their particular locality.

The committees also dealt with preparations for research by deputies into the utilization of computer equipment in agricultural enterprises and the foodstuff industry and in keeping records of staff and their qualifications.

BRIEFS

SOWING IN SLOVAKIA--Winter grain crops were sown on 419,554 hectares in Slovakia--the planned area was thus exceeded by 19,554 hectares. Winter rye was sown on 40,556 hectares (2,356 hectares more than planned) and winter barley on 8,765 hectares. Winter rape was sown on 31,051 hectares. This spring, barley should be sown on 255,000 hectares in Slovakia, oats on 20,000 hectares, corn for grain on 165,000 hectares and silage corn on 132,000 hectares, legumina on 36,500 hectares, potatoes on 73,000 hectares, sugar beets on 60,000 hectares, poppy seeds on 4,800 hectares and sunflowers on 19,000 hectares. Fodder crops will be cultivated on 408,795 hectares of arable land; they will also be produced on 275,000 hectares of meadows and on 557,973 hectares of pastures. Vegetables will be grown on 24,000 hectares. The vegetable state procurement plan is 310,000 tons; the fruit state procurement plan 115,000 tons. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 15 Mar 80 pp 1,3 AU]

HONECKER, HENG SAMRIN EXCHANGE TOASTS AT BERLIN DINNER

Honecker Toast

AU201445 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman at dinner given for Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS and president of the KPRC in Berlin on 18 March]

[Text] Dear Comrade Heng Samrin, dear Kampuchean comrades, dear comrades and friends:

It is very touching for us today to know that the representatives of liberated Kampuchea are amongst us. Permit me, dear Comrade Heng Samrin, to most cordially welcome you and the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and KPRC delegation led by you, in our GDR once again.

Little over 1 year has passed since the people of Kampuchea under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] threw off the yoke of the Pol Pot rulers. The people of Kampuchea who have risen from blood and sorrow are today making truly admirable efforts in order to overcome the consequences of the Pol Pot dictatorship and build a new life. Rest assured that the party, government and people in our GDR are fully at your side with sympathy and solidarity.

A Solid Bulwark of Social Progress

Each hectare of soil that is being cultivated again with rice, each factory that resumes production and each school that enables the children to study, each medical institution that helps the sick are proof of your people's will to live. This will deliver a destructive blow to the revolting slanders of imperialist propaganda about revolutionary Kampuchea. All that has been hitherto achieved reinforces our conviction that your tireless work to implement the program for the salvation of the nation will be crowned with success.

The liberation of your country from the yoke of the Pol Pot dictatorship was the result of the dedicated struggle waged by the sincere patriots of Kampuchea and effective internationalist help. The establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea provides evidence of the irresistible advance of social progress. Thirty years ago Indochina was in the claws of imperialism and the peoples of that area were engaged in a tough, sacrificing struggle for their liberation. Finally they achieved victory. Today the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos constitute a solid bulwark of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia.

Dear friends and comrades: The peoples of the GDR and of Kampuchea are united by a long and traditional friendship. Since the foundation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea it has blossomed more and more. Fraternal relations between our states and peoples are developing in all spheres. This fills us with great joy. The GDR will continue in the future to always render the People's Republic of Kampuchea effective support on the international scene and will help it in solidarity to heal the wounds of the past and to build a new life.

We have just successfully concluded the negotiations between the declarations of our two states. [paragraph continues]

In doing so we were able to note with deep satisfaction that there was complete unanimity on all questions on the agenda. This applies to the appraisal of the international situation as well as to the further shaping of our mutual relations.

We attach a particular significance to the treaty, concluded today, of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It constitutes a safe basis for the development of our cooperation right up to the next millenium. It is also an important contribution of our states to the struggle for peace and security in the world.

A New Stage of Cooperation

We have signed a joint declaration, which is an impressive manifestation of the identity of our views. Further accords and agreements express our firm determination to continue to intensify the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchean. All this justifies us in saying that the visit of the KNUFNS and KPRC delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the GDR will open up a qualitatively new phase in relations between our two states and peoples.

Dear Kampuchean comrades: The GDR is consistently proceeding in fashioning the developed socialist society. The working people of our country are accomplishing great achievements to implement the Ninth SED Congress decisions into life. The preparations for our party's 10th congress are now increasingly moving into the center of social activities. With initiative and creative vigor the workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and all working people of our country are now striving to solve the tasks facing us, which are often not easy. The inviolable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the firm anchoring of the GDR in the socialist community of states is a sure guarantee for the further advance of our first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil.

What we need above all is peace. To defend peace in the interests of all peoples, to safeguard it and to secure it permanently is more than ever the key issue, particularly now at the beginning of the eighties. As you know influential circles of imperialism have considerably exacerbated the international situation. Openly resorting to a policy of confrontation they incite others against the Soviet Union and against socialism in order to divert attention from their true plans. In the most obvious manner they use the internationalist help given by the Soviet Union to the people's revolution in Afghanistan as a pretext for their stepped-up aggressiveness, but they contradict themselves. It was not after the events in Afghanistan but before, as early as in May 1978, that NATO approved the long-term program for counterarming. It was not after but before these events, at the end of last year, the Western alliance took the fateful decision on nuclear missiles in Brussels.

Imperialism on a Confrontation Course

Certain imperialist forces, especially of the United States, see the process of detente, which in the seventies brought many positive things, as an obstacle to their obscure plans. Because their capitalist system is in a painful, critical stage they engage in adventurous actions in their search for a way out. They accelerate their arming and thus engage in an arms race. These machinations are directed against both socialism and the peoples' national liberation movements. They are not prepared to abandon the attempt to turn back the clock of history although this is completely futile in the last analysis. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the peoples are vigilant. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community oppose the destructive imperialist policy of confrontation with their own constructive policy of peace. It corresponds profoundly to the peoples' vital interests.

Situated at the juncture between socialism and imperialism in the heart of Europe, the GDR has a special interest in securing peace. The important thing is to make sure that never again should war emanate from German soil. In this context considerable significance attaches to the normalization of the relations between the GDR and FRG for detente and peace.

For a Zone of Peace in Asia's Southeast

In our opinion it is imperative, in order to maintain world peace, to eliminate the tensions in Southeast Asia. This is why we actively support the policy of the states in Indochina, with whom we have close ties of friendship, a policy that is aimed at creating a zone of peace in the Southeast Asian region and establishing good relations with the other states in that region, despite all the difficulties. These efforts will undoubtedly be crowned with success.

The GDR has resolutely denounced the great power chauvinist hegemonist policy of the Beijing leaders. Their furious anti-Sovietism, which has led them to join in a lot with imperialism, represents a latent threat to peace.

Dear comrades and friends: Our solidarity and support go to the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, which have asserted their right to a life in happiness and peace in protracted, difficult struggles. Dear Kampuchean comrades: You too, can always depend on us. We wish you all the best on your just road.

Dear comrades and friends:

Let us raise our glasses and drink to:

--The further development of the friendly relations and fraternal solidarity between our states and peoples and to the constantly deepening fruitful cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

--To the flourishing of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, closely linked with us and to new successes in reconstruction and in advancing on the road to social progress.

--To peace in the world and to the progress of peoples.

--To your personal well-being, dear Comrade Heng Samrin and to that of all the men, women and comrades from the People's Republic of Kampuchea present here.

Heng Samrin Toast

LD182304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Solidarity, alliance and fraternal agreement characterized the atmosphere at a dinner given tonight by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in honor of Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and president of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC].

The friendly gathering at the GDR State Council's official residence on Marx-Engels square in Berlin was attended by members of the GDR party and state leadership and members of the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Republic, which had earlier attended the festive signing of significant documents for a qualitatively new phase in the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin paid tribute to the long years of traditional friendship linking the two peoples.

Heng Samrin in his toast on behalf of the KNUFNS and KPRC as well as the Kampuchean People, conveyed deep gratitude for the cordial reception in the GDR. The people of Kampuchea greatly admire the people of the GDR, he said. Thirty years ago the working class and the German working people, under the leadership of the socialist SED and with the help and backing of the Soviet Union, established the first worker and peasant state on German soil and thus made an imprint of progress in the history of the German people. Since then the people of the GDR with their keen diligence, intelligence and creative talent have changed their country into a state with a highly developed industry, modern agriculture, progressive science and technology and a very high material and intellectual living standard.

The successes of the GDR were a significant contribution to the consolidation of the socialist community, to the reinforcement of the struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress, for the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and the world, Samrin stressed. These successes were a telling testimony of the superiority of socialism and made the GDR a solid bastion on the Western border of the socialist world system. Thanks to its clear foreign policy, the GDR enjoyed the sympathy of peoples throughout the world, and its esteem in the international arena was growing constantly.

"For half a century, the Kampuchean people, in solidarity with the fraternal people of Vietnam and Laos, waged a hard struggle against colonialists, imperialists and the Bejing expansionists, who are the true instigators of the crime of fratricide in Kampuchea," Samrin said. "With its glorious victory of 7 January 1979, our people overthrew the barbaric Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--the servants of the Beijing reactionaries--and created the People's Republic of Kampuchea, opening up a new era: the national rebirth of Kampuchea."

At the moment, the people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Council, are rebuilding their country, making the economy function again, restoring and developing the destroyed culture and helping a nation in its rebirth--a nation which suffered terrible damage through the regime of genocide. "The effects of the regime of genocide, which can be remedied in part, are however still very serious, but we are convinced that given our will and thanks to the help and support of the socialist countries, the peace-loving government and the people will master these difficulties and successfully solve the tasks mapped out by the Second Congress of the KNUFNS in order to score even greater successes in our struggle for the defense and construction of the country."

Heng Samrin stressed: "The imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces are still organizing various cunning maneuvers and other despicable acts against our country. They try to dramatize the situation in our country in order to resurrect the political corpse of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and form new gangs of renegades."

"They are making a big hullabaloo about the so-called Kampuchean problem, about 'aid from all quarters,' about an 'international conference on Kampuchea' with the sole objective of interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, but their maneuvers are totally doomed to failure.

"The results which our people have gained to this day provide evidence that the present situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The KPRC is the only true and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. No reactionary force in the world can foil our just cause: to change our country into an independent, peaceful, democratic, neutral and nonalined country advancing toward socialism."

"Guided by these principles the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a close ally of the socialist fraternal countries," Heng Samrin went on to say. "It hopes to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The People's Republic of Kampuchea most severely condemns the aggressive machinations and acts by the Bejing expansionists directed against Laos and Vietnam, and take its place firmly by the side of these two fraternal countries in their struggle for the maintenance of independence, territorial integrity and in defense of their socialist achievements. The People's Republic of Kampuchea wholly and entirely supports the Soviet aid to the Afghan people and severely condemns the hysterical campaign launched by world reaction under the pretext of a so-called Afghanistan affair."

Heng Samrin concluded that the friendly and fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the GDR were growing and consolidating every day. True to its internationalist commitments, the GDR had provided extensive support to the Kampuchean people in defending and consolidating their national independence and building up a happy, new life.

HENG SAMRIN VISITS ROSTOCK ARMY UNIT, COLLECTIVE FARMERS

Visit With Army

LD202246 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Kampuchean People's Republic led by Heng Samrin this morning visited members of the National People's Army in Rostock. At the friendly meeting with the Wilhelm Florin unit the delegation had an opportunity to inspect combat equipment and attend military demonstrations. Soldiers and officers affirmed their solidarity with the people of Kampuchea and emphasized their resolve to contribute, through their high achievements, continued fulfillment of their military class assignment.

Meeting With Farmers

LD202248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] [no dateline given] During a friendly meeting with members of the National People's Army [NVA] Heng Samrin said that the NVA's high military standard was a guarantee for the safeguarding and defense of the socialist achievements. The Kampuchean delegation's visit to this regiment was also a source of great encouragement to the revolutionary armed forces of his country and contributed to strengthening Kampuchea's army so that it could make its contribution to safeguarding world peace.

GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss, who was escorting the Kampuchean visitors, assessed the meeting with NVA members as a coming together of comrades who also have common friends--the Soviet people--and who help and support one another.

Just as 35 years ago the people of today's GDR were able to lean on their liberators and friends, so the Kampuchean people can at all times rest assured that they have loyal class brothers and brothers-in-arms. At an afternoon friendship meeting of the Kampuchean delegation with cooperative farmers in Velgast, Stralsund Kreis, Heng Samrin stated that his people were firmly convinced that, thanks to the help and support of the fraternal socialist countries and the world's progressive forces the reconstruction of Kampuchea would progress well.

The meeting brought to an end the 2-day stay of the Kampuchean representatives in northern GDR. Heng Samrin said: "Our people, who are closely united in the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation, are currently tackling the development of agricultural producti[illegible] restoration of the devastated infrastructure, rebuilding of the destroyed culture and stablization of the life of the people. The heavy burden of famine left behind as a legacy by the genocidal Pol Pot regime is being successfully overcome, national unity is being strengthened and developed." Heng Samrin stated emphatically that the People's Revolutionary Council, which exercises effective control over the country, is the sole legitimate representative of the people. He also pointed out that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is the internal affair of the people of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

AUSBILDER DISCUSSES MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER

LD201208 Hamburg DPA in German 1004 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Military patrols of the National People's Army must "put in a demonstrative appearance" in GDR towns and immediately and "severely" intervene if there are signs of violation of discipline or disruptions of public order. AUSBILDER, a magazine published by the GDR defense ministry, notes in a recent issue that "there are instances when members of patrols fail to take sufficiently energetic measures".

There are increasing military patrols in GDR towns containing units and troop concentrations of the National People's Army. After the new garrison and guard duty regulations, came into force a year ago the patrols of the National People's Army and the border troops were given extensive powers. Without a court arrest warrant they can take members of the army and civilians into temporary custody "if caught red-handed" or during pursuit following a crime; if they are suspected of trying to flee; and if their personal documents cannot be immediately verified.

ANTIAIRCRAFT TROOP EXERCISE SCORES 'GREAT RESULTS'

AU211002 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 20 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin ADN/BZ--Antiaircraft missile units of the air forces and air defense forces, and of the air defense troops of the National People's Army scored great results in combat training during several days of exercises. Each day real and simulated air targets were reliably "combatted". In doing so the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, ensigns and officers of the crews and teams of the antiaircraft missile complexes, radar stations and command posts displayed high dedication. Their main concern in the socialist "Combat Position 80" competition consists of mastering the assimilition of modern Soviet technical combat equipment under all air conditions.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO LOT AIR CRASH CONTINUING

LD202218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] I have just been handed a communique which I will now read:

A government commission led by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is conducting a vigorous investigation into the causes of the tragic crash of an IL-62 aircraft of Polish Airlines, LOT, which took place on 14 March in Warsaw. Detailed work is being done in the following commissions: the technical, led by Maj Gen Sikorski, doctor of engineering science, and the aviation commission led by Colonel Pilot Roman. In addition, tens of eminent specialists representing various specialized scientific research institutions, including Soviet experts, are taking part in the investigation. Also present are representatives of U.S. aviation authorities.

Analysis has been made of the transcripts of the conversations between the aircraft and the Polish air traffic control center and the Okecie Airport control tower; the black box records have also been read. Work is now going on to recover those parts of the aircraft which fell into a deep water-filled pit. The water has now been pumped out with the help of pumps brought from the Bogdanka mine; a special road has also been built, giving access for heavy hoists which were used today to lift out the engines and parts of the fuselage.

This work is being done by Polish Army sappers with the participation of civic militia and specialists from other departments. All the information obtained and the results of the inquiry should make it possible to determine the immediate cause of the crash.

Apart from the work of the government commission, Polish Airlines, LOT, has contacted the families of all victims of Polish nationality in order to complete the casualty list. LOT has contacted the families on the issues of funerals and compensation. As regards the foreign citizens who died in the crash, LOT has contacted the appropriate consulates of the countries of which the deceased persons were citizens.

TRADE VICE MINISTER HAS ECONOMIC TALKS IN EGYPT

AU211005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Cairo, PAP--Tadeusz Zylkowski, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, who is visiting Cairo's international trade fair, was received by Dr Hamid 'Abd al-Latif as-Sayih, minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation in Egypt. The sides discussed problems of further trade and industrial exchanges. Vice Minister Zylkowski also had talks in Alexandria on Polish-Egyptian cooperation in the maritime economy.

PZPR DAILY ANALYZES IMPLICATIONS OF JCP CONGRESS

AU201705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Wlademar Kedaj article: "The 15th Japanese CP Congress--Struggle for Deep-Rooted Changes"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] TODAY JAPAN IS TO OUTSIDERS MORE THAN JUST ONE OF THE BIGGEST ECONOMIC POWERS. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTIES JAPAN'S ROLE AND PLACE IN WORLD POLITICS ARE REGARDED WITH INCREASING ATTENTION, AND THAT IS WHY EVENTS IN JAPAN ELICIT PARTICULAR INTEREST.

THE RECENT 15TH CONGRESS OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY [JCP], WHICH IS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST ACTIVE COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, IS ONE SUCH EVENT. [paragraph continues]

The congress, which was held between 26 February and 1 March in Atami, was attended by 1,036 delegates representing the party, which totals over 400,000 members.

The congress, which mapped out tasks for the Japanese communists for the immediate future and for the eighties, was of special significance in many regards. It was attended by 31 invited delegations from communist and workers parties from all over the world, three times as many as the previous congress and the largest number of delegations in the history of Japanese Communist Party congresses. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 22 YEARS THE JAPANESE CONGRESS WAS ATTENDED BY A CPSU DELEGATION AND BY DELEGATIONS FROM THE FRATERNAL PARTIES OF THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THE PZPR DELEGATION WAS LED BY WACLAW PIATKOWSKI, CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE MEMBER AND DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. The significance of their presence was not only formal, especially if we recall that not so long ago Japan--a country of transitors and computers--applied the old-style political prohibitions and restrictions as attested to by the fact that between 1958-73 the Japanese Government regularly refused to allow foreign delegations to participate in the Japanese Communist Party congresses.

Against that background the indisputable successes that the Japanese party presented at its 15th congress become even more significant. IN THE 3 YEARS SINCE THE 14TH CONGRESS THE PARTY STRENGTHENED ITS POLITICAL INFLUENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL BASE AND INCREASED ITS RANKS BY SOME 70,000 NEW MEMBERS. The party organ AKAHATA has been increasingly more successful in withstanding the competition of the incomparably richer and larger bourgeois journals; since 1977 the number of AKAHATA readers has increased by 600,000 to about 3.5 million. IN THE LAST ELECTIONS TO THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE JAPANESE DIET, WHICH WERE HELD LAST FALL, THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY WON THE BIGGEST NUMBER OF SEATS EVER, INCREASING FROM 19 TO 41. In the elections to the local government bodies the communists obtained larger vote increases than any party and NOW HAVE 3,414 REPRESENTATIVES (THAT IS, 375 MORE) IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BODIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. OVER 34 MILLION JAPANESE NOW LIVE IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS ADMINISTERED BY COMMUNISTS.

The congress recalled those successes and stressed that the communists had scored them at a time when the governing circles, reaction and high capital expected the party to get weaker and launched an offensive against it of almost unprecedented violence. In the past few months the situation has been additionally complicated by the Japanese Socialist Party's departure from its policy--practiced toward the end of the seventies--of unity and cooperation with the communists. Last January the Japanese Socialist Party, the largest opposition party, became a political ally of the Komelto Center Party (professing conservative-religious and decidedly anticommunist orientation). The alliance provides for a coalition government should the two parties win a majority of votes in the future elections. The Japanese Communist Party's participation in such a government has been ruled out in advance. In his programmatic report to the party congress, Chairman Kenji Miyamoto termed the socialists' turn to the right "treachery" and stressed that the Socialist Party had given up the struggle for Japan's progressive future and had gone over to the conservative camp.

The programmatic report and the Central Committee report delivered by Tetsuzo Fuwa drew attention to THE INTENSIFICATION IN THE PAST FEW YEARS OF VARIOUS PHENOMENA IN THE JAPANESE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM. IN THE LIGHT OF THOSE PHENOMENA THE JAPANESE CONTRADICTIONS HAVE BECOME MORE OBVIOUS: THAT IS PRIMARILY SO IN THE CASE OF CONTRAST BETWEEN THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE IMAGE, FREQUENTLY PAINTED FOR DOMESTIC USE, AND THE MULTITUDE OF UNSOLVED PROBLEMS, WHICH HAVE THEIR ROOTS IN A REMOTE EPOCH AND WHICH INFLUENCE THE WORKING PEOPLE'S LIVING CONDITIONS. CONDEMNING THAT SITUATION, THE 15TH CONGRESS STRESSED THE NEED FOR AN EVEN MORE CONSISTENT STRUGGLE TO ACHIEVE DEEP-ROOTED CHANGES IN THE JAPANESE ECONOMY--THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HIGH CAPITAL AND THE STRUGGLE TO UNMASK CORRUPTION AND THE ANTINATIONAL AND ANTIWORKER ACTIONS BY GOVERNING CIRCLES.

The congress was particularly vehement in its criticism of the governing Liberal-Democratic Party's policy of the country's remilitarization and of completely subordinating Japan's interests to U.S. interests.

THE CONGRESS STRESSED THE NEED FOR AN EVEN MORE ENERGETIC STRUGGLE AGAINST THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN SECURITY TREATY AND NOTED THAT UNLESS THE TREATY IS CANCELED, IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO GUARANTEE SOVEREIGNTY AND GENUINE DEVELOPMENT AND BLOSSOMING OF JAPAN. THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY ALSO WARNED AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO TRANSFORM JAPAN INTO A BASE OF THE SO-CALLED U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES. IN THAT CONTEXT THE 15TH CONGRESS SHARPLY CRITICIZED THE CCP'S POLICY OF COOPERATION WITH U.S. IMPERIALISM. Party chairman Kenji Miyamoto called "a serious class crime" the fact that Beijing had given its blessing to the Japanese-American military alliance. The Japanese communists condemned Beijing's hegemonist policy toward Asian countries, as shown among other things by China's aggression against Vietnam, and criticized the intensification by the CCP of interference and subversion against other communist parties, including the Japanese Communist Party.

THE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, WHICH WERE PASSED UNANIMOUSLY, REAFFIRM THE VALIDITY OF THE PARTY'S STRATEGIC GENERAL LINE, WHICH HAS BEEN PURSUED FOR YEARS AND WHICH AIMS AT CREATING A HOMOGENEOUS NATIONAL-DEMOCRATIC FRONT TO RALLY ALL THE DEMOCRATIC AND PROGRESSIVE GROUPS INTERESTED IN BUILDING "PEACEFUL, NEUTRAL, INDEPENDENT AND DEMOCRATIC JAPAN." It is true that the departure from that front of the Japanese Socialist Party has created a new situation and has imposed increased tasks on the communists but the congress warned against rashly concluding that there had been some general "turn to the right" in Japan. That this is not so is attested to by the progressive decrease in the election influence of the governing Liberal-Democratic Party and by the simultaneous increase in the communist vote. The electorate already "punished" the Japanese Socialist Party, which lost a good number of parliamentary seats last fall. The consolidation and development of the Japanese Communist Party "as a vanguard party of the masses" is one of the main tasks for the eighties mapped out by the congress. In the next 3 years the party should increase to 500,000 and the number of AKAHATA readers should increase to 4 million, and at the end of the eighties the party should number 1 million members and the AKAHATA should be read by 5 million people.

The 15th congress also placed greater stress on the bonds between the Japanese communists and the international workers movement. Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party, recalled that FOLLOWING A LONGER PERIOD OF STAGNATION, THE CONTACTS AND VISITS BETWEEN HIS PARTY AND OTHER FRATERNAL PARTIES HAD BEEN STIMULATED IN THE PAST FEW YEARS AND STRESSED THE PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOSCOW TALKS LAST DECEMBER BETWEEN THE DELEGATIONS OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE CPSU (MIYAMOTO MET WITH LEONID BREZHNEV ON THAT OCCASION), WHICH HAD SANCTIONED THE REESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES. IT IS WORTH STRESSING IN THAT CONNECTION THAT THE AKAHATA HAS DEVOTED MUCH SPACE TO REPORTS FROM THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS.

The 15th congress of the Japanese Communist Party has proved that geographical distance and national particulars are no hindrance to the mutual understanding among communists. It has also demonstrated that the SUCCESS ALREADY ACHIEVED BY THE JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CREATE GOOD FOUNDATIONS FOR FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE FUTURE AND FOR CONSTRUCTING--AS K. MIYAMOTO SAID--"A GREAT MODERN PARTY CAPABLE OF PAVING THE PATH TO A FUTURE JAPAN."

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES OFFICER SCHOOL TRAINEES

AU201438 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] During his visit to the Higher Officer School of Mechanized Troops in Wroclaw, National Defense Minister Army Gen W. Jaruzelski met with the schools' educational council in the presence of Lt Gen Henryk Rapacewicz, commander of the Silesian Military District. Addressing the staff and trainees of the school, he stressed the basic importance of the process of training and educating officers so that they acquire the highest ideological standards, are dedicated to the cause of the party and socialism and are guided in their conduct by party instructions and by the people's intentions.

Future commanders should be characterized by truly soldierly qualities such as courage, toughness and resistance to hardships of duty and combat. You cannot be a good commander and officer if you are not a good soldier as well. That is why it is important for the process of training for professional activities to insure that officer trainees become tough physically and mentally. That is the second quality that the officer schools should develop in their trainees.

The highest standards of specialist training are equally important because they determine to a great extent the effectiveness of future professional work. In order to achieve such standards, Army Gen W. Jaruzelski stressed, the school commands, school advisory bodies as well as instructors should take more advantage of the achievements of various disciplines of science. Arts and technical and biological sciences are very helpful in the process of training and education. It is not easy to merge those sciences and arts during the process of training and education, but--as experience shows--the task is feasible and quite productive.

When an officer trainee masters all the aforementioned factors he becomes a good soldier and an outstanding specialist. Nevertheless, it is the officer schools' task to instill in their trainees the habits of professional ethics and the tenets of broadly conceived culture. Schools provide their graduates with extensive knowledge and shape them into officers with broad intellectual horizons fit for the 21st century. At the same time, such officers become commanders who implement their task with iron determination. It is necessary today to produce artists in military crafts.

Evaluating the training and educational achievements of the Wroclaw school, Army Gen W. Jaruzelski stressed the role played by the modern training bases, to the expansion and modernization of which the staff and officer traineees had devoted much time and effort. The high demands now placed on general service commanders determine the increasingly more exacting tasks in that regard. What we want to see is that--while creating a modern base for the process of instruction--the schools are left with a maximum of opportunities for autonomous activites and for their own initiative and ingenuity.

GIEREK MEETS WITH WARSAW PARTY EXECUTIVE

LD201509 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has met with the Executive of the Warsaw Committee of the PZPR. The hosts of the Warsaw Voivodship reported on the most important trends in the development of Warsaw resulting from the implementation of the 1974 Politburo resolution.

DISSIDENTS NOTE INCREASED 'PRESSURE' FOLLOWING PARTY CONGRESS

LD181335 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Mar 80 p 6 LD

["B.G." dispatch: "Poland--The Authorities Step Up Pressure on Opposition"]

[Text] Vienna--The Polish authorities have stepped up their pressure on the oppostiion in the past few weeks. For example, on Friday 14 March the police once again prevented members of the Social Self-Defense Committee--the main dissident group--from holding a meeting. This intervention is the latest in a long series since, according to the Social Self-Defense Committee, the authorities have questioned some 20 people in 2 weeks. At the moment it is not a real offensive against the opposition, since these interrogations were not followed by legal proceedings and did not last longer than the 48 hours' detention legally allowed.

However, this constant and severe pressure is worrying dissident circles, in that it began after the 11-15 February Eighth PZPR Congress, at which major changes were made in the leadership. The severe sentence passed last Saturday on Mr Edmund Zadrozynski, a worker from Grudziadz--250 km northwest of Warsaw--who had close ties with the Social Self-Defense Committee, increased that anxiety. Therefore, dissident leaders are now wondering whether they will face a change in the moderate line followed toward them so far, or whether the government is merely trying to counter the campaign for a boycott of the parliamentary elections which will take place next Sunday.

Meetings, demonstrations and the distribution of leaflets have been banned in the Poznan region until 10 April--an unusual situation in a socialist country, where such measures are a priori superfluous.

BRIEFS

FINNISH EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS--Kalevi Kivisto, minister of education and culture of Finland, who visited our country at the invitation of the minister of culture and art, has left Warsaw. Minister Kivisto was received by Emil Wojtaszek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and foreign minister, and by Waclaw Paitkowski, director of the Central Committee Foreign Department. He also met with Jozef Ozga-Michalski, deputy chairman of the All-Poland National Unity Committee. During the visit the sides discussed problems of present mutal cooperation in culture and education and opportunities for its further development. Minister Kivisto also studied the organization of cultural life and toured the monuments of Warsaw and Krakow. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH ZAIRE SIGNS PROTOCOL

AU202015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1980--The fourth session of the joint Romanian-Zairian cooperation was held in Bucharest over March 13-20.

Analysed was the way in which the actions of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Zaire on multiple planes, stipulated in the previous session's protocol, were carried out. Likewise, in the spirit of the indications and orientations established during the Romanian-Zairean summit dialogue, new ways and means were set for capitalizing, to a greater extent, the possibilities the two countries' economies have for strengthening and deepening the cooperation on mutually advantageous bases, for stimulating and diversifying the commercial exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings, Emil Bobu, minister of labour, chairman for Romania of the commission, and Nguza Karl-I-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, chairman for Zaire of the commission, signed the protocol of the session.

The document envisages the stimulation of cooperation in agriculture, industry, science and culture, as well as the development and diversification of commercial exchanges between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU TOAST TO MOBUTU AT BUCHAREST DINNER 17 MARCH

AU201001 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the official dinner for Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko in Bucharest on 17 March]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Zairian guests, comrades and friends:

I am happy to cordially greet you, Mr President, and your aides, and to welcome you to Socialist Romania.

Your visit to our country is an expression of the good Romanian-Zairian relations, and of the determination of our countries and peoples to further strengthen their friendship and cooperation. I remember with great pleasure my visit to your beautiful country in 1972, as well as our meetings and talks on that occasion. The documents we adopted then, and the agreements concluded on the occasion of your first visit to Romania in 1970 have laid solid foundations and opened up broad prospects for the development of our bilateral relations.

Today we note with satisfaction that in the spirit of our agreements, the relations between Romania and Zaire have followed an ascending course, and have continuously developed, especially in the area of economic exchanges, and in other fields of common interest. I hope that during the talks we began today we will identify new ways and means of further promoting and activating Romanian-Zairian cooperation, production-sharing, commercial scientific-technical and cultural exchanges, in the interests and for the benefit of both our peoples, and of the general cause of detente, cooperation and peace in the world.

Mr President, recently there have been many changes in international life, brought about by the assertion of the peoples' determination to develop freely and independently, in a climate of peace and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the international situation is considerably deteriorating and tension is mounting as a result of the accumulation of complex problems, and of the policy of zones of influence, domination and oppression; this creates great dangers for the freedom and independence of the peoples, and for international security and peace. In view of that, more resolute steps are required to halt the aggravation of international tension, and to firmly resume and continue the policy of detente, peace and independence. This makes it necessary to strengthen the cooperation of the peoples and progressive forces throughout the world, with a view to constructively solving the great and complex problems confronting contemporary mankind.

In this spirit, Romania is actively participating in international life and making a direct contribution to promoting cooperation and understanding among peoples. We are consistently endeavoring to develop our relations with the socialist and developing countries, and with all states in the world, regardless of their social system, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage; we are resolutely struggling for the settlement of all problems on the basis of the above-mentioned principles.

Romania is intensively developing its relations with the African countries, and supports their struggle to eliminate the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for each people's right to be fully master of their national resources and promote their independent socioeconomic progress. Thus, I want to stress our satisfaction with the brilliant victory gained by the Zimbabwe African National Union at the recent elections, and with the formation of the new government headed by Robert Mugabe, which open up a new era in the history of that people, in the assertion of their national independence and their free and democratic development. We hope that in the new conditions, Romania's relations with that country--as with all the newly independent countries--will continuously develop, in the interests of the independent development of each people, and of the policy of detente, understanding and peace in the world.

Romania is consistently striving for the achievement of cooperation and security in Europe. Thus, we attach great importance to the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting this fall, so that that meeting can give a new impetus to European cooperation, and especially, so that it can bring about concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament without which there cannot be peace and security on our continent and in the world.

Given the current international conditions, every effort must be made to settle all interstate problems through negotiations and with the participation of all interested parties. Thus, we believe that efforts must be intensified to find a general solution to the Middle East situation, to achieve a just and equitable peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and on a solution to the Palestinian problem--including the creation of an independent Palestinian state--and on securing the independence and integrity of all the states in that area.

Today more than ever before, efforts are necessary to halt the arms race, to reduce military spending, troops and arms, to dismantle foreign military bases on the territory of other states, as well as the military blocs. This is in the interests of all peoples and of the cause of independent socioeconomic development for each nation.

Romania is constantly concerned with strengthening its cooperation with the developing countries and on acting in close unity with them to achieve a new world economic order. Thus, we believe that every necessary effort must be made for the UN meeting this fall devoted to the new world economic order to end with the most positive possible results. [paragraph continues]

All states must realize that without a new world economic order there can be no policy of genuine detente, and socioeconomic development and peace in the world cannot be insured.

In view of the complex international problems, all states--particularly the small- and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonalined countries--must actively participate, on an equal footing, in democratically solving all problems, in the interests of independence, progress and peace.

Everything necessary must be done to improve the UN activities, to increase its role and that of other international bodies in solving world issues, enforcing the principles of international law, and securing each people's right to be fully master of their destiny and to develop freely, without any foreign interference.

I want to mention with great satisfaction our countries' active cooperation in solving international problems. During the talks we began today, we agreed on numerous questions, such as intensifying our cooperation and strengthening the solidarity of all peoples who want to live in freedom and independence.

I am convinced that your visit to Romania will mark a new, important moment in the development of our bilateral relations, in our peoples' cooperation, for their benefit and for the benefit of international independence and peace.

With this conviction, I raise my glass for the free and independent development of the friendly Zairian people, for their progress and well-being;

--For strengthening the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Zaire;

--To peace and cooperation throughout the world;

--To your health, Mr President;

--To the health of all our Zairian guests;

--To the health of all of you! (applause)

INTERVIEW WITH UK FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD CARRINGTON

AU182000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 18 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/3/1980--In an interview granted with ROMANIA LIBERA published in its March 18 issue, Lord Carrington secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain stated that he considered it important that an ever better understanding between Romania--that promotes a policy of national independence--and Great Britain--that promotes a similar stand--existed. Referring to the stand for an overt analysis of the difficulties existing in international life and to the necessity of contributing to their surmounting, the interlocutor said that was an encouraging aspect of the contracts he had had during his visit to Romania.

Assessing that there were no unsolvable questions in bilateral relations and that, on the contrary, those relations were very good, Lord Carrington showed that a particularly important moment in stimulating those links was the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu had paid to Great Britain at the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II.

The British dignitary said he knew Queen Elizabeth intended to visit Romania but that he had no accurate information in that respect.

In his interview, the British secretary of state mentioned that his meeting with the Romanian head of state had occasioned a comprehensive talk, a review of the relations between the two countries, an approach to questions of mutual interest and to international issues. Lord Carrington added that many similar viewpoints existed and that the two countries agreed on a great number of questions. Referring then to his visit, he pointed out that such a visit facilitated exchanges of opinions leading to a better understanding, which was very useful since unless understanding existed questions would remain unsolved.

Requested to refer to the great importance President Nicolae Ceausescu attaches to contacts, consultations and to [word indistinct] efforts for the improvement of the international climate, for rapprochement and collaboration, Lord Carrington underlined that he knew and agreed to the stand Romania's president promoted and to the importance the Romanian head of state attached to non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, to the peaceful settlement of differences. He said he fully agreed with the Romanian head of state and was familiar with the principles underlying the Romanian foreign policy. He added that no peace-loving country could fail to agree to those principles.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU202105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1980--Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, arrived in Bucharest, on March 20, for an official visit to Romania as guest of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Official talks started the same day between the two foreign ministers, during which the evolution of the relations on multiple planes between Romania and Finland were examined, as well as some aspects of the international situation. Today, too, the Romanian foreign minister gave a dinner for the Finnish guest.

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS ON TAXATION EXCHANGED WITH PAKISTAN

AU201440 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Ratification instruments of the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, concluded in 1978 in Islamabad, on avoiding double taxation and preventing evasion of income taxes were exchanged today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmed Riazuddin, Pakistan's ambassador to Bucharest.

BURTICA RECEIVES BENIN TRANSPORT MINISTER

AU201445 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Francois Dossou, minister of transport and communications of the People's Republic of Benin, who is visiting our country. During the meeting, the sides discussed issues concerning the development of economic cooperation and production sharing between Romania and Benin, in various fields of mutual interests.

TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH REMAINS 'VERY GRAVE'

LD2111124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 21 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, which has not changed significantly as compared with yesterday, continues to be very grave. Intensive treatment continues.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

POLITIKA ASSESSES GROMYKO-DOST TALKS, SUSLOV KOMMUNIST ARTICLE

AU201328 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 16 March on page 2 carries an 800-word report from Moscow by R. Bajalski critically reviewing the results of the talks between Soviet and Afghan ministers for foreign affairs, Andrey Gromyko and Shah Mohammad Dost. Bajalski says that, judging by the results of these talks, "'The limited contingent' of Soviet forces in Afghanistan still faces quite a lot of work and quite a few more tasks." The statement that the two ministers had "'coordinated the practical questions concerning the conditions for the temporary stay of a limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan'" is the only concrete result of the talks that has been made public, Bajalski reports and adds that "foreign observers" view this statement as "a sign of uncertainty about the duration of 'the temporariness' of this situation."

Pointing out that "it has been officially stated that the task of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan is to repel outside aggression," Bajalski notes that "until now, that is, in the last 2 and one half months, the Soviet press has never reported any participation of 'the limited contingent' of Soviet forces in any serious operations 'to repel outside aggression' and that therefore the public here can only conclude that 'the aggression' is still awaited. In the same way," Bajalski continues, "no reports have ever been published here about any participation of the Soviet forces in any internal operations against the insurgents just as no figures have ever been released about the approximate number of soldiers of 'the limited contingent' of Soviet forces in that neighboring country."

According to Bajalski, "It also cannot be said that the dialog between Gromyko and Dost has brought any greater clarity to the international implications in connection with Afghanistan." The Soviet Union rejects the proposals for Afghanistan's neutralization. In their talks Gromyko and Dost apparently "paid no attention to the resolution of the special session of the UN General Assembly demanding an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and failed to respond to the strong request to respect Afghanistan's nonalinement and independence." All in all then, Bajalski concludes, it is clear that "Moscow and Kabul reject any 'neutralization' of Afghanistan, refuse to clearly state their views on other demands made by international factors and at the same time are consolidating the present state of affairs (in Afghanistan) with all available means."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 March on page 2 carries an 850-word report from Moscow by R. Bajalski critically reviewing an article by Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, that was published in Moscow KOMMUNIST on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Citing the passage from Suslov's article on "The Basic Laws of Socialist Revolution and the Building of a New Society," Bajalski says that "this is the shock thesis of Mikhail Suslov." He comments that this is "really a question of Suslov's theoretical effort to firmly link 'the general laws' of socialist revolution and socialist transformation with Leninism and to prove the universal validity of these 'laws' by the development of 'real socialism' in the Soviet Union and by their 'repetition' or 'reproduction' in other countries.

"The logical conclusion would then be that whoever does not recognize this disputes the international character of Leninism. As regards the topic with which he has concerned himself for at least three decades already, Mikhail Suslov has not only repeated his known views on a disputed question of theory and practice but has even rather deepened these views," Bajalski says. Suslov stresses the general importance of the experience of the Great October Revolution and claims that there is no other experience that could prove the possibility of a different transition to socialism.

"It is because of this consistent devotion to the aforementioned thesis," Bajalski observes, "that Suslov does not speak about different roads to socialism--regardless of the fact that this diversity has been proved among other things also in practice--but rather leans more to different 'forms' on the basis of 'general laws.'" In his KOMMUNIST article Suslov also speaks about "innovative approaches" and "the search for the best solutions by other communist parties" and even says that "in the recent period there have been quite a few interesting and promising conclusions and hypotheses" in this connection. Since he does not define these "'conclusions and hypotheses,'" Bajalski concludes, it appears that "he mainly mentions them because he believes that all this is subject to verification from the positions of 'general laws', the validity of which he always strives to prove with the development of 'the real socialism' in the Soviet Union." Bajalski believes that Suslov's "message" is "mainly intended for those communist parties, primarily in Western Europe, that are conceiving essentially different roads to socialism in their own countries. However, in his article Suslov avoids any direct polemics with anyone, something that has been characteristic of his public statements in the last few years."

Calling attention to Suslov's claim that "real national interests never contradict the international interests of workers and that a consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism leads to the success of the entire international workers' class," Bajalski recalls that "the aforementioned thesis has been subjected to a thorough reexamination among the independent and strong communist parties" and also failed to be accepted by the 1976 Berlin conference of European communist parties "among other things for fear that foreign factors might become involved in determining 'the real national interests' of the individual parties and that a collective determination of 'the international interests of workers' might lead to undermining the national interests of any party or country."

SIR FITZROY MACLEAN COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE ATTACK ON SFRY

LD202034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--Anyone who harbours wishes of conquest and undermining in relation to Yugoslavia must be reminded that, in a possible attack on this country, he would have to fight for years and years, because the Yugoslavs are indomitable, stated Sir Fitzroy MacLean, the war-time head of the British military mission to the headquarters of the people's liberation army and Partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, in an interview to TANJUG. Sir Fitzroy is in Yugoslavia as a reporter for several British, American and Canadian radio and tv networks and prominent newspapers, such as THE TIMES of London.

The struggle for independence and freedom is a historical characteristic of the Yugoslavs, he said. "The Yugoslavs have the reputation of unyielding fighters for freedom and independence and this must be respected both by those who like Yugoslavia, and those who do not like it," he added. Sir Fitzroy will also use his current stay in Yugoslavia to collect material for his two new books on Yugoslavia and Tito. His first book on the subject, "Disputed Barricade: The Life and Time of Jospip Broz Tito," was a bestseller of biographic and memoir literature about prominent figures.

Speaking of both the past and the present, Sir Fitzroy MacLean said that, towards the end of the war, he could not believe that Yugoslavia would reach the present level of its material and social advance in three decades of reconstruction and development. "I could not believe, he added, "that the people would have such a good life as they now have. All standards and circumstances considered, I think that people here live very well."

NARODNA ARMIJA LAUDS COOPERATION AMONG BALKAN COUNTRIES

AU201830 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2120 13 Mar 80 p 16 AU

[Vlada Miletic commentary: "Relations Among Balkan Countries: A Breath of New Wind"]

[Excerpts] Because of its specific geopolitical importance, the Balkan Peninsula has always been an area where the interests of big powers have clashed.

However, despite all the contridictions of its position and the objective political reality, something new has been happening on the Balkan Peninsula recently: For the first time in recent history such a deep international crisis as the current one, compared by many people to the cold war years, has not had any essential effect on southeastern Europe. The fact is that the inter-Balkan bilateral and multilateral cooperation has reached such a level that, for instance, in the midst of bloc conflicts and a worsening of the crisis in the world, the ministers for foreign affairs of Romania and Greece, two member countries of opposing alliances, are meeting in Athens and determining the directions of further strengthening the mutual political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, deciding to set up mutual political consultations and emphasizing their demand and determination to further develop and expand the entire inter-Balkan cooperation as an important contribution to insuring peace and security in Europe.

It can be freely claimed today that the Balkan Peninsula is a microcosm of the contemporary world and its contradictions. The Balkan Peninsula, however, has some special characteristics: There are members of both military blocs in the Balkans, and in this connection Romania and Bulgaria as well as Greece and Turkey occupy quite different positions within the Warsaw and NATO pacts, respectively. There are also non-bloc Albania and socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia here. In a certain way the Balkan Peninsula has nearly laboratory conditions for building contemporary international relations.

Hence the successes that the Balkan countries are achieving in this direction are all the more significant. Despite all the opposing interests and differences between the Balkan states, peace has now reigned in the Balkans for more than two decades and more stable relations have been developed in the Balkans than in many other parts of the world.

In accordance with its principled views and long-term orientations in the development of cooperation with all countries and peoples on the basis of equality, Yugoslavia believes that certain unsolved questions and problems must not be an obstacle to cooperation as well as that it is not necessary to rely exclusively on the strengthening of bilateral relations. It advocates such forms of cooperation that would be in the interest of a majority of the Balkan countries.

The first inter-Balkan meeting at the government level was held in Athens at the initiative of Prime Minister Karamanlis only 6 months after Helsinki. The meeting discussed questions of economic and technical cooperation.

Under the Burden of Bloc Involvement

As it subsequently became clear, the most important result of that meeting was the agreement of these countries to persist on the road of developing inter-Balkan cooperation which offers many possibilities. [paragraph continues]

Although it was the most natural thing to expect that the Athens meeting would be followed by new steps in the development of multilateral cooperation, it was necessary to wait 3 full years for the next move in this direction despite the fact that Turkey, as the host of the next meeting, as well as Yugoslavia, Romania and Greece argued that the next meeting should be held as early as possible. It became evident that the view stated by Bulgaria as early as at the Athens meeting that before beginning any agreements between the Balkan countries it is necessary to insure the participation of "those states that are not of the Balkans but that have their interests here and with which the Balkan countries have political, military and economic ties," represented a conspicuous intention to introduce bloc interests into the relations between the Balkan countries, something that other countries refused to accept. Following the persistent insistence of a majority of the involved, Bulgaria withdrew its prerequisite and a new meeting of the Balkan countries was held in Ankara in November of last year.

The more spiteful commentators from the blocs have called both the Athens and the Ankara Balkan conferences meetings of "great hopes and small results." If these meeting were judged exclusively on the basis of what they had firmly determined, then the results really could not be called spectacular. However, if we judge by the climate that has appeared in the Balkans as a result of the meetings and talks, then these results are very important indeed, regardless of the fact that bloc pressures and involvements are still present and will continue to be present. These pressures and involvements are nothing new.

For this reason support must be given to all initiatives that lead toward strengthening cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula which is still burdened by the vestiges of the past (let us only recall Bulgaria's attitude toward the Macedonian nation or the Greek-Turkish conflict over Cyprus) and that, because of its geopolitical position, represents "the gate between two continents through which all storms of this world have passed." A breath of the new wind that is dispersing at least to some extent those dark clouds on the horizon of contemporary international relations is also welcome in the Balkans.

The efforts of a majority of the Balkan countries to strengthen their comprehensive cooperation are nearly proportional to the degree of deterioration in the international situation. The need for further and constantly strengthening comprehensive cooperation in the Balkans has been stressed on several occasions in the recent months.

The latest and only just indicated trends that are gradually spreading in the Balkans point more and more to the aspirations of the countries of this sensitive region to build their own future themselves and to determine their mutual relations on the basis of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs, something that Yugoslavia comprehensively supports and concretely promotes.

FEC ADOPTS REPORT ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH EEC

LD202156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 20 (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council [FEC] has adopted the Yugoslav delegation's report on the closing stage of negotiations with the European Economic Community. The council agreed that the text of the new agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC and the agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Coal and Steel Community initialled in Brussels on February 25, be signed in Belgrade on April 2 this year.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON COOPERATION

AU201725 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 15 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Gornja Radgona, 14 March--A Chinese economic delegation consisting of five members and led by Wang Jianding, assistant director of a department of the PRC Ministry of Light Industry, arrived on an official visit to the Gornja Radgona commune today. Representatives of this border commune invited their guests to tour the production facilities of the Avtoradgona organization of associated labor, the modern mineral water bottling plant in Boraceva and the international border crossing point at Radgona.

After successfully concluding talks between the Elma composite organization of associated labor of Maribor, or rather the Lina organization of associated labor of Apace, and the PRC Ministry of Light Industry, both sides reached final agreement in their closing talks on joint production of upright pianos. The two partners also agreed on joint entry in the markets of their countries.

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Croatian President

AU201715 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 80 p 9 AU

[Text] Zagreb--Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, yesterday received a PRC delegation led by Lu Dadong, governor of the People's Government of Sichuan Province and member of the CCP Central Committee, and had a cordial talk with the delegation.

On the day before yesterday, the delegation of this Chinese province arrived in Zagreb for a visit of several days to the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The Chinese delegation visited the Podravka composite organization of associated labor collective in Koprivnica yesterday. The guests from China have become acquainted in detail with the development of this collective.

Visit to Macedonia

AU201720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Skopje--A state-economic delegation from Sichuan Province of the PRC has visited Macedonia. Members of the delegation showed special interest in long-term cooperation in the field of the textile, leather and wood working industries, transfer of technology, joint ventures and joint entry in the markets of third countries.

During their 3-day visit to Macedonia, members of the Chinese delegation visited the Interimpeks-Promet collective, the Nonca Kamisova silk combine in Titov Veles, the Astibo collective in Stip, the Boris Kidric leather industry in Bitola and Technik footwear combine, the Ilinden fur plant and the leather factory in Kumanovo.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION HOLDS MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS

Talks With Markovic

LD202044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic today received a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly, headed by Chairman of the Commission Maurice Couve de Murville.

During a friendly talk of some length some vital aspects of Yugoslavia's socio-political system were discussed.

Responding to the interest of the representatives of the French Assembly Dragoslav Markovic informed them on the development and the functioning of the delegate system and, especially, on work of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

(?In) the talks special attention was paid to the principle of consensus in decision-making in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and to the role of the republican and provincial assemblies in adopting themost important decisions on material relations in the federation. The talks also covered the policy of economic stabilization and preparations for the adoption of Yugoslavia's economic plan for the next medium-term period.

The level of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and France achieved to date was assessed very favourably by the two sides. Common conviction was expressed that the fruitful cooperation, existing for years between the two countries' assemblies and their working bodies,will continue contributing to comprehensive development of Yugoslav-French cooperation in the bilateral field and in a broader international sphere.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD202045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received President of the French parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee Maurice Couve de Murville who is heading a French parliamentary delegation officially visiting Yugoslavia.

During the ensuing friendly talks, views were exchanged on current questions related to the international situation, on the necessity of investing efforts in order to settle the existing world crises as well as on the promotion of universal detente and international cooperation on the principles of the U.N. Charter and peaceful active co-existence.

Also discussed was the further development of comprehensive and friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and France.

Visit With Mijatovic

LD202230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2124 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic today received a French parliamentary delegation headed by Maurice Couve de Murville.

During the extensive friendly talks, views were exchanged on current international questions and the successful development of Yugoslav-French relations.

Both sides noted with pleasure that the two countries have identical or close views on many international questions, and underlined the importance and usefulness of continuing the practice of regularly exchanging views on all questions of mutual interest.

Cvijetin Mijatovic informed the French delegation on the organization and functioning of the Yugoslav federal system, particularly the jurisdiction and role of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD202200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--President of the Spanish Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee Ignacio Camunas arrived in Belgrade this evening on a three-day visit to Yugoslavia. During his stay here, Camunas will have talks on the further development of Yugoslav-Spanish relations in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's Federal Chamber. The talks will also focus on current questions in international relations, particularly the preparations for the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference late this year.

Ignacio Camunas is the first Spanish parliamentary official to formally visit Yugoslavia.

SPILJAK, TRADE UNION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN FINLAND

AU210808 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 80 p 14 AU

[Text] Helsinki, 18 March, TANJUG--Mauno Koivisto, Finnish prime minister, has received members of a delegation of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia led by the Council's president, Mika Spiljak, and had a long, friendly talk with them. On this occasion, the Finnish prime minister conveyed sincere wishes for an improvement in President Tito's health on behalf of his country's government.

Mika Spiljak and members of the delegation also met with their host Peka Oivido, president of the Central Federation of the Finnish Trade Unions. On the first day of its visit to that country, the Yugoslav delegation also had talks with Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, and with Kalevi Sorsa, leader of the Social Democratic Party of that country. During these talks, the Yugoslav delegation's partners showed interest in President Tito's health and expressed sincere wishes for his recovery. Osman Djukic, SFRY ambassador to Finland, was present at all meetings and talks.

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY APPROVES REPORTS ON DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

LD201948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The preparations of all the sections of society in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina for activity in the conditions of an all-people's defensive war are being carried out successfully. This was stressed in reports on the state of defense preparations and on the development and further strengthening of Vojvodina's territorial defense, which was accepted by all the three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The reports were presented by Maj Gen Zivko Glagojev, provincial secretary for national defense, and Maj Gen Dimitrije Popovic, chief of the provincial territorial defense staff.

It was stressed that socialization of the affairs and tasks of defense in all spheres of life and work was the basci characteristic of the defense activities. This has particularly manifested itself in the direct defense preparations, in the promotion and consolidation of territorial defense, civil protection and in the planning of the material and other needs of national defense.

Delegates particularly stressed the significance of the level of preparedness achieved by territorial defense in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina as the broadest organized form of armed resistance.

Territorial defense was judged to have grown into a powerful armed force of all the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The high moral strength and ideopolitical unity of all its members and their equipment and preparedness mean that it is ready to oppose any aggression together with the Yugoslav People's Army and other parts of all-people's defense and social self-protection and that it constitutes a sure defense of the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the SFRY. In the course of developing territorial defense the specific nature of the Vojvodina area and the rich experience from the national war of liberation are always kept in mind.

Great progress had been achieved in training the population, especially the young. Training is increasingly being carried out in an organized and planned manner and stress is increasingly placed on the practical preparation for defense and protection.

SAWPY PRESIDENCY STRESSES LOYALTY OF CITIZENS WORKING ABROAD

LD202000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavs on temporary work abroad stand firmly by--as was proven also in the present complex international situation--the positions of Tito's policy of Yugoslav independence, socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, and non-alignment, it was stated at today's session of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance.

In their essential commitments, they are one with the Yugoslavs at home and a firm bulwark against the various onslaughts on Yugoslavia.

The Presidency of the largest socio-political organization in Yugoslavia noted the favourable results achieved in settling the position of Yugoslav citizens on temporary work abroad. In most European countries they have the same rights as domestic workers. According to data cited at the session, about 48,000 children of school-age are covered by supplementary education courses in their mother tongues, and about 40,000 adults also attend schools. Noted in particular was the need for greater efforts to ensure the return of Yugoslavs working abroad and their inclusion in Yugoslavia's economy.

Yugoslavia will make resolute efforts for preventing all kinds of pressure aimed at changing the ethnic membership of Yugoslavs abroad, members of the Socialist Alliance Presidency today underlined. All forms of pressure are unacceptable, no matter what slogans may be used to cover such actions. We shall make resolute efforts for preventing the tendencies of assimilation among the countries of immigration, as these are opposed to international conventions and the fundamental rights of people and nations, Vice-President of the Socialist Alliance Risto Dzunov said.

REPUBLICS TO JOINTLY INVEST IN KOSOVO PROVINCE

LD201454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20, (TANJUG)--A social compact committing all six Yugoslav republics and the province of Vojvodina to build at least one economic project each in the province of Kosovo, Yugoslavia's least developed part, should be signed soon.

This compact should fix in more precise terms the practice of their solidarity aid to Kosovo, the aid being allotted in Yugoslavia for a long time now and which has already made considerable contribution to the stepped-up development of Kosovo.

Although the province of Kosovo has nearly fully changed its image in postwar development and become a region with a major share in the nation's industrial development, it still lags behind the planned growth rate.

According to the now development plan, Kosovo should, in a few years' time, reach the Yugoslav average if it developed considerably quicker than Yugoslavia's republics. Kosovo's development growth rate is only half Yugoslavia's development growth rate now.

Kosovo is very rich in coal. Its lignite reserves amount to 10,000 million tons or one half of Yugoslavia's all-in lignite reserves.

It should be added that joint investments by Yugoslavia's republics and provinces are a well-developed practice, instigated politically as well. It is aimed at making uniform the growth of all parts of the nation which, during their stormy history, had unequal positions, different masters and, thus, an uneven development.

The biggest interrepublic investment of this kind is in a nuclear power plant--first in Yugoslavia--being built by the republics of Slvoenia and Croatia at Krsko, Slovenia. This power plant finished, the two republics intend to build a nuclear power plant in Croatia, on the bank of the Sava River.

CROATIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS PROGRAM TO ADVANCE COLLECTIVE WORK

AU201745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 80 pp 1, 3 AU

[Krste Bijelic and Seada Hodzic report]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 18 March--The initiative concerning the advancement of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility is a result and a logical consequence of the development of our political system and the increased democratic relations in our society. It has not been artifically imposed on our system; it is its product and its democratic expression. Proceeding from such an assessment, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia at its session today under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc adopted a program of communists' activities to advance collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. It outlined the directions of the action through which one should create objective ideopolitical prerequisites so that the principles of collective work will become the basic element of the sociopolitical system and of social relationships overall.

The program of activities demands that communists and all other socialist forces direct their activities in implementing Tito's initiative toward preparing the basic organizations of associated labor, the basic self-managing organizations, communities and their delegations for an active participation in the preparation and adoption of decision on social affairs and for carrying out true political control of all who adopt these decisions. This implies that the forum-like work of the leaderships, organs and bodies should be overcome and replaced by open work, creative dialog and working links with the social grassroots.

The program of activities also stresses that the implementation of collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking demands better thought-out and higher quality changes in the conduct of the cadre policy, the exchangeability of cadres and their constant circulation from associated labor to functions in the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations and vice versa. That is the most certain way for political functions to cease being a profession.

Having explained that the idea to advance collective work is not an expression of our weaknesses or crisis but a result of the strength and stability of our system, and that it is also a dam against certain weaknesses and deviations arising from what is old and inherited from the arsenal of a conservative consciousness and a bourgeois concept of democracy or a dogmatized structure of thought, Branko Puharic said that the idea did not arise at a time marked by disorientation or crisis situations in the League of Communists or society in general but arose precisely at a stage of social development when we have defined the program of building socialist self-management for a longer period. Collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, and the implementation of the 1-year term of office does not only mean the introduction of this principle in statutes, normative acts or the Constitution but should also introduce a change in behavior and consciousness, and should lead to an awareness that the aim of democratic relations in socialist self-management is freeing the broadest initiatives and the ability and the development of responsibility of working people and citizens for the overall building of our society.

Drawing attention to the observations that a so-called averaging of the abilities of people and a prevention of the advancement of the most progressive ideas may occur under the conditions of collective work, Puharic said that the methods of collective work should demystify the authority of functions, narrow down the scope for monopolization and privatization and offer opportunities for an affirmation of abilities and the domination of well-argued opinion as the basic method in the building of positions and the harmonization of views.

Puharic then spoke about the methods of work in the League of Communists itself, particularly stressing that the idea of collective work does not change the foundations and the essence of the political structure of the League of Communists in any aspect of theoretical and ideological perception. The principle of democratic centralism, as one of the fundamental norms of political behavior, not only is not being questioned or weakened but in fact is gaining in quality and content. Collective work creates prerequisites for a stronger development of the democratic component of this principle and it also strengthens the ideopolitical unity and responsibility for the implementation of the political line of the League of Communists.

Concluding his introductory speech, Branko Puharic referred to the forthcoming extraordinary elections in the communal and intercommunal organizations of the League of Communists. He said that the process of collective work will depend to a great extent on what start will be made in the elections. For this very reason, one should pay full attention to the cadre composition of the conferences and committees so that the political continuity in the implementation of the League of Communists line may be insured.

No Need To Wait for Amendments to the Constitution

The discussion, in which several members of the Central Committee took part, concerned the strengthening of responsibility in the League of Communists and in society in general, the deprofessionalization of political work and some concrete questions of advancing collective work in delegate and executive bodies and organs.

Speaking about the implementation of the collective work principle in the delegate assemblies, Ema Derosi-Bjelajac remarked that there is no reason why one should wait for amendments to the Constitution before beginning implementation of Tito's initiative. It is necessary to intensify political action, especially in the League of Communists, and to focus it on two key points. Above all, one should create conditions so that the delegate relations may penetrate more rapidly from the basic organizations of associated labor and local communities to the delegate assemblies. Secondly, it is necessary to change relations between the delegate assemblies and the executive organs. The dependence of the former on the latter is evident.

SAWPY COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION ON INFORMATION ACTIVITY

LD191100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 19 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference committee for information and political activity with regard to foreign countries, devoted to a review of the program for realizing the tasks deriving from the conclusions and recommendations of the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries in Havana concerning the sphere of information activity, it was stated that significant results have been achieved in the activity so far carried out on realizing the program.

These results may be seen in particular in bilateral and also multilateral cooperation in the information sphere between nonalined and developing countries.

Those taking part in the debate stressed the need for further expanding cooperation in information exchange and for strengthening the overall information system. Particular emphasis was laid upon the need for further developing and broadening our network of correspondents, and for a start to be made on imparting more all-round and complete information to the Yugoslav public about the activities of the nonalined and developing countries.

The committee examined and adopted the Radio Yugoslavia program for 1980. Full support was given to Radio Yugoslavia's orientation toward broadcasting on ultrashort waves via local radio stations during the height of the tourist season.

CROATIAN OFFICIAL SUMMARIZES 1979 ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD201526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--Analysis of the final accounts of organizations of associated labor for 1979 shows that economic stabilization measures implemented last year have already begun to have their effect. According to Tomislav Hudovski, general director of the Croatian Social Accounting Service, the Croat economy realized overall receipts of 926 billion dinars in 1979, 29.4 percent more than 1978. Income was increased by 29.4 percent, too, amounting to 226 billion dinars, with net income here showing a rise of 29.1 percent at 163 billion dinars. Pooling of funds was increased and receipts from joint income account for 10.2 percent of the total realized receipts. This is, however, still insufficient.

Expended funds rose by 29.5 percent compared to 1978, reaching 701 billion dinars. Expenditure on travelling allowances, non-productive services, authors' honoraria and so forth rose by more than the average rate, showing the rightness of decisions passed to restrict such expenditure, though entertainment and propaganda costs have risen less rapidly, in accordance with social demands for their reduction.

Owing to increased allocations for credit interest rates and for administration costs, the position or organizations of associated labor has not improved to any great degree. Funds for self-management interest communities have even reduced their share in income from the previous 4.5 percent and have also reduced allocations for sociopolitical communities. The share in income accounted for by funds for work communities of the organizations of associated labor in question increased from 7.8 percent in 1978 to 8.1 percent in 1979. The share accounted for by credit interest rates also increased from 6.2 to 7.2 percent. However, allocations from net income for expansion of the material base of labor increased to 13 percent of pure income, compared to 10.5 percent in 1978. Personal incomes rose at a slower rate, their share of pure income being reduced from 75 percent in 1978 to 72 percent in 1979.

Personal incomes nominally increased by 24.5 percent, but when account is taken of a 4 percent rise in employment, average personal incomes rose by about 20 percent. Taking into account an increase in the cost of living, there was no real rise in personal incomes last year.

Great differences were marked in conduct of business activity: Some 413 organizations employing over 75,000 workers had losses totalling about 4.9 billion dinars, which is 53 percent higher than in 1978. Part of the losses were covered by the organizations' own reserve funds, leaving about 4.3 billion dinars in uncovered losses.

Hudovski considered ; the most worrying aspect is the restricted accumulative capacity of organization f associated labor. Only about 4.2 billion dinars, 9 percent of the individual share in total investment contributions, remains disposable for investment after sums are allocated for amortization, the working capital fund, annuities and so on.

POWER ENGINEERS DISCUSS ENERGY RESOURCES

LD201438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Opatija--The whole world is faced today with growing energy consumption and therefore with the search for new sources of energy, said Vajo Skeodzic, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], opening the conference of Yugoslav power engineers which began in Opatija today.

The structure of our energy resources is not the most favorable, since over 70 percent of them are made up of lignite, so that Yugoslavia must import energy. In 1978, $1.3 billion was spent on purchasing crude oil and coking coal. Owing to the intervening perceptible rise in cost of crude oil, it is calculated that in 1980 more than $3 billion will be spent on importing oil, coking coal and natural gas. Over the last 6 years, oil prices have risen 12 or 15 times in the world and it is understood that even this is not the end of price rises.

We are witnessing complex political and economic events in the world, said Stojan Matkaliev, member of the FEC and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

The fact that there is a planned increase of 19 percent in coal production over last year demonstrates that coal is being taken seriously.

The conference continues its work tomorrow.

RISING OIL PRICES FORCE PREPARATION OF FUEL ECONOMY PROGRAM

LD201440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 20 (TANJUG)--A long-term energy saving program being prepared by the Yugoslav Government shows that rises in prices f r oil on the world market have, above all, made it necessary to introduce a strict energy saving in Yugoslavia, for, the latest rises in prices for oil have automatically increased the planned volume for Yugoslavia's payment deficit this year from 2,000 million dollars to 2,500 million. To deal with it, oil imports should be cut down by one million tons, but this would endanger the very survival of some economic organizations. This is why a way out is being found in a combined saving of liquid fuels.

The river and railroad transport should be forced now at the expense of an unrationalized road transport, it is thought. Thus, many coach lines are to be either discontinued or shortened.

The owners of some 300,000 tractors spend diesel fuel without rationalization, it was noticed. In some cities, tramways and trolleybuses will be in service again, and the urban transport development will be stepped up in general because to use one's own car is increasingly more expensive.

Petrol coupons are likely to be added to such measures as new and high prices for petrol and ban on driving on some days.

Yugoslavia's production of passenger cars has been on the rise at a high rate and car sale incentives have been growing higher and higher. Also forthcoming are restrictions on the purchases by working organizations of trucks, buses and other vehicles as they have used them without rationalization so far. In doing so, they avoid a considerably cheaper transport by train and other vehicles of public transport.

This going for a long-term energy saving also provides that the growingly expensive crude oil be replaced by energy from thermal power plants and heating plants using domestic coal.

This is bound to lead to opening new and modernizing the existing coal mines which have been neglected so far.

BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN DEFENSE SESSION--The Commission for All-People's Defense, Security and Social Self-Protection of the SAWP of Macedonia at its session in Skopje on 12 March under the chairmanship of Rade Gogov adopted the plan for the action "All in Defense and Protection 80" to be held in Macedonia mid-October. The aim of the action is to contribute to ideopolitical, moral, professional and physical training of working people for the defense and protection of the country. Exercises of territorial defense and civil defense units may be organized as part of the action. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 80 p 6 AU]

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--A delegation of the trade union of state organs and social organizations of Bulgaria, visiting our country at the invitation of the federal committee of the union of workers in these services arrived in Slovenia on 12 March. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 80 p 7 AU]

OIL PIPELINE--The Pancevo refinery today received its first crude oil by the pipeline running from Omisalj on the Island of Krk. The 750-kilometer long pipeline connects all the six Yugoslav refineries in Rijeka, Lendava, Sisak, Bosanski Brod, Novi Sad and Pancevo, and will also supply crude oil to Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The present capacity of the pipeline is 24 million tons of crude annually. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU]

SLOVENIA GAS PIPELINE--Slovenia's gas pipeline, which was constructed to Anhovo before the end of last year, will be completed when a branch line to the Zagorje-Trbovlje-Hrastnik area is put into operation in March. The construction has cost almost 4 billion dinars, which is only 7 percent above the original cost estimate. It is expected that this year the Soviet Union will deliver 700 million cubic meters of gas, which will save 500 million tons of fuel oil. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 28 Feb 80 p 7 AU]